The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,793—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Milkmaid Brand Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st Feb.
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5094	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5094	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5796	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st April 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TIROL	Bretfeld	2,771	20th Feb. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecorri	5,595	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	F. Colledani	6,500	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	18th April 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	.....	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Seacon House, 59, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th February, 1903.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 20th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linge, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH, AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 18th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th February, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	16th Mar. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th April, 1903.
D. BALDWINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580,	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

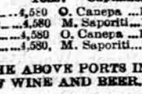
BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Muzio	17th April 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	19th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRIO CIGARS.

BY THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION OF HOLLAND.

MIGNON	Rs. 7-4	per 100
INVINCIBLES	" 4-0	" 20
PETIT BOUQUET	" 3-4	" 50
CORA	" 2-0	" 25
GLORIA	" 4-8	" 50
AROMA	" 9-4	" 100
BELLA	" 5-0	" 20
BISMARK	" 3-0	" 25
EXCEPTIONALS	" 6-8	" 25
NACIONALS	" 4-0	" 25
TRIO'S PRIDE	" 3-8	" 50

CURZON & Co.,

CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS,
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, whose retail business in India has until now been confined to the sale of Watches and Clocks of their own manufacture and bearing their widely-known trade mark, have now opened a new department for the sale of GOLD JEWELLERY of English and Continental Manufacture.

They have now on view at their New Premises, at 11, Hornby Road, a splendid selection of Jewellery of excellent taste and perfect workmanship, which has been selected on the spot in the best manufacturing centres of Europe by a member of the Firm.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

DIAMOND, PEARL AND FANCY STONE NECKLETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, RINGS; GEM SET AND PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, BANGLES, BROOCHES, SAFETY PINS; MUFF CHAINS in a VARIETY of DESIGNS, PLAIN GOLD and GEM SET; ARTISTIC SILVERWARE SUITABLE for PRESENTS, TABLEWARE, TOILET ARTICLES, CARD CASES, CIGARETTE CASES, MATCH BOXES, etc.

Prices will be found extremely moderate, as the WEST END WATCH COMPANY have determined to adhere to the same system of business which has popularised their Watches. All goods are marked in plain figures at net cash prices. The West End Watch Company do not open any credit accounts, and are prepared to offer to cash buyers the full advantage of purchasing at rates which cannot be equalled by firms which have to face the risks and losses incidental to businesses conducted on credit lines.

The West End Watch Company invite the Public of Bombay to call and inspect their Stock. Visitors may do so without being importuned to purchase, and all enquiries will receive their careful consideration.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

11, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.)

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in, Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

WEAK MEN! DELICATE WOMEN.—Peter's Brain Panacea is for you! The great invigorating tonic of the day for the Nerve, Muscle and Brain.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18, Abdool Rehman Street Bombay.

THE

ARISTOCRAT AMONG PIANOFORTES

IS THE

ERARD PIANO.

WITHOUT RIVAL. In quality of tone, clearness and distinctness, the new Overstrung Models are particularly remarkable, for to all the other qualities they add a fine, mellow, full and sustained sonority.

Nothing has up to the present been invented to equal the perfect tone and mechanism of the ERARD PIANO. It is the only Piano that satisfies every requirement of the Pianist in its responsive touch, and charms every ear by the beauty and gloriousness of its tone.

To play on an ERARD PIANO is no task. Many Pianists owe their successes to the ERARD PIANOS. It is the ideal Piano for the Soloist and Accompanist.

GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.

The following is the form of guarantee given with each ERARD PIANO :—

Bombay, ——, 190 .

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that ERARD PIANO No.——, is hereby warranted for the term of FIVE YEARS from this date, and should the instrument prove defective in material or workmanship within that period, we hereby agree to put in good repair, or replace it with a new Piano if irreparable. We do not guarantee this Piano against troubles arising from undue exposure to extreme heat or dampness or against the ordinary wear and tear of the instrument during the period of this guarantee.

For MARCKS & Co., Ld.

General Manager.

The ERARD PIANOS are capable of standing the greatest possible heat in India, say 120 degrees in the shade. If the owner takes the precaution to place around the instrument in the room in which it stands a collection of well-watered plants in pots and occasionally places a damp sheet over the cover of the instrument when not in use, the instrument will take in all the moisture necessary for its preservation.

Many Stations in the Bombay Presidency during the monsoon, are excessively damp. Ratnagiri, Lanauli, Khandalla and even Bombay are examples. A coal fire made up in an ordinary country *Sigri* or *Angiti* and placed in the room, where the Piano stands, on extremely wet days the fire will absorb all unnecessary moisture which would be more than good for the Piano.

A PIANO treated in this manner will receive less harm in 5 years of such treatment than it would during one year of its neglect, that is when a Piano is left to take care of itself in any climate without attention to its general health. A Piano is as susceptible to draughts and chills as a human being.

SOLE AGENTS FOR S. & P. ERARD, LONDON,

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS ON HIRE SYSTEM OR CASH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

FRY'S CELEBRATED CHOCOLATES,

In ½lb. and 1lb. Tins

Comprising the following Assortment :—

CREAMS, ALMONDS, DAINTIES, MIXED BONBONS, PISTACHE CREAMS, VARIETIES, ALMOND PASTE, Etc.,

Also a large assortment of PEEK FREAN & Co's. WAFERS and BISCUITS in special tins.

Also a Choice Selection of CONFECTIONERY and JAMS in Glass Bottles and Jars from CHAS. SOUTHWELL & Co., and a fresh consignment of CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT and PARISIAN DRAGEES of the finest quality.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0	12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1	4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1	0

CUMBERLAND HAMS WILTSHIRE BACON,

ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Co.).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,

APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES, made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Superior to any Imported in India.
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS
With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.
GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS,
VERY POWERFUL,
to be SOLD on account of Indentors.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY
During the Race Season.
Apply,
MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TO-DAY		At 4 P.M.
TO-DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.
TO-DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.
TO-DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.
TO-DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.
TO-DAY	MATINEE	At 4 P.M.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS.

TO-NIGHT } AT 9-15
TO-NIGHT } AT 9-15
TO-NIGHT }

A PROGRAMME THAT WILL EXCITE AND AMUSE ALL COMERS,

Harmston's The Home of Talent.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE BALLET PANTOMIME,
FIESTA, AT SEVILLE.
EMBRACING THE GREAT TOURNAMENT SCENE OF A SPANISH BULL-FIGHT.

BICYCLE COUPON WEEK!
BICYCLE COUPON WEEK!!
2 HANDSOME BICYCLES 2
will be given away
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB, 21ST, 1903.

N.B.—Every person with a ticket of admission of Rs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be given a coupon that will entitle them to chance of

WINNING ONE of the BICYCLES.

Coupons given nightly from
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18TH.

AND MATINEES.
NEXT WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
February 18th and 21st. 1903.

BOX PLAN AT CIRCUS where Seats can be booked from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

BOXING! BOXING! AT HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

GRAND BOXING CONTEST.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20TH.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20TH.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20TH.

By Special Permission of the Commissioner of Police and under the Management of the following Committee of Gentlemen:—

Capt. J. Lewis, Secretary, Poona Naval and Military Boxing Tournament; Lt. W. P. S. Jones, R. A. Mr. A. Sydney Galtrey, Editor, "Indian Sporting News," Capt. R. H. Ross, R. A. M. C. Mr. C. Arthur Ellis, Lt. C. F. Cooper, R. A. Mr. Marshall Reid, C. I. E., and

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
BRIG-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS.

GRAND BOXING CONTEST.
ARTIE TULLY
(IRELAND)
vs.
JACK HARDMAN
(ENGLAND)
TWENTY ROUNDS
For a Purse of
RS. 1,000 RS.

The first part of the programme on this occasion will be given

By all the Star Numbers from Harmston's Circus Extensive Repertoire.

REMEMBER FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH.

SPECIAL PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Box of 6 Chairs	Rs. 30
Seat in a Box	" 6
Dress Circle Chairs	" 4
Second Chairs	" 3
Stalls Carpeted Seats	" 2
Gallery (natives only)	" 1

ABSOLUTELY NO FREE LIST (PRESS EXCEPTED).

BOX PLAN AT HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.
Open daily from Tuesday, Feb. 17th.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA and IDZUMI MARU, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 27th instant,

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th February 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "HIROSHIMA and IDZUMI" from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that they are DISCHARGING their CARGO in Nos. 3 & 4 VICTORIA DOCK respectively. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, other wise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th February, 1903.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1903, at 6 P. M.

A. M. FINDAY,
Secretary.
Bombay, 4th February, 1903.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 26th February, 1903, for the REMOVAL of OFFAL and KUTCHRA daily from the compound of the BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSES during a period of of 12 months from the 1st March 1903.

2. A deposit of Rs 500 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

3. Full particulars with regard to the contract can be obtained on application at the office of the Superintendent of Markets.

4. The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it, and a further deposit of Rs 500, making a total deposit of Rs. 1,000, as security for the proper fulfilment of the contract, which sum shall be retained by the Municipal Commissioner without interest till the expiration of the contract period. The deposit amount will however be allowed to be invested at the option of and on a written application from the successful tenderer in such securities as may be approved of by the Commissioner.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 17th February, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TREACHER & CO.'S SALE

NOW IN PROGRESS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
CHINA and GLASS,
HARDWARE,
KITCHEN and CULINARY UTENSILS.

FANCY GOODS.
STEEL TRUNKS.
GYMKHANA KIT.
OIL COOKING STOVES.
WRITING PAPERS.
ENAMELLED WARE
AND
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE SCOTTISH CONCERT.

THE GRAND ANNUAL EVENING CONCERT,
Will be given in the
TOWN HALL.
On behalf of the
BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
AND
Under the Gracious Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE
ON WEDNESDAY, 4th MARCH, 1903,
AT 9-30 P.M.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3, Unreserved Seats Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have TICKETS of ADMISSION to VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of FIELD MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, K.G. K.T., K.P. G.C.B. G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., at 10 hours (Railway time), on the 19th FEBRUARY, 1901, are requested to enter the station through the main door leading into the Telegraph and Booking Offices under the porch opposite the Municipal Offices.

2. Admission to the Station after 9-15 A.M. (Local time), will NOT BE PERMITTED.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 17th February, 1903.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

WITH reference to the INTIMATION PUBLISHED of the PROPOSAL of the TRUSTEES to take steps towards providing a NEW CATHEDRAL, and for that purpose to obtain sanction for the disposal of the present building and its site, a Meeting will be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd March, 1903, at 5.3 P.M., to consider that proposal, at which meeting the Lord Bishop of the Diocese will preside and Resolutions will be proposed.

All persons interested in the subject are invited to be present.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL CO., LD.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held as already notified, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 P.M., at the Registered Office, 27, Medows St., Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 2nd to March 11th, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
M. C. RUTNAGUR & CO.
Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

COMPRISING THE
G. I. P. AND THE INDIAN MIDLAND SECTIONS.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS, COCOANUT, LINSEED RAW AND DOUBLE BOILED.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1903, for the SUPPLY of the above OILS, during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1903.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils required and the conditions on which tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order".

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February, 1903.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In APPEAL FROM ITS ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

APPEAL No. 1241.

SUIT NO. 304 OF 1902.

DHOLSAJI HAKAMCHAND AND ANOTHER ..... Appellants and Plaintiffs,
vs.
BAIMANI AND ANOTHER ... Respondents and Defendants.

TENDERS are invited for the REMOVAL and PURCHASE of the TEMPORARY IRON THEATRE known as the 'DESHI-NATAKSHALA' situate at Hornby Row, opposite the Bhatia Baug, with all its Materials consisting of wood-work, Iron-work Walling of corrugated Iron-sheets, Teak frame work, Doors and Windows, Planks, Flooring, Gallery, Brick Rubble or Lime Masonry Plinths, Steps, &c. together with the Chairs and Benches and other Seats provided for the audience in the said Theatre.

The Tenders will be received upto 11 O'clock on FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1903, and will be opened on that day at 2 O'clock in the office of the Undersigned.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender as earnest money which will be refunded in the office of the Undersigned to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The Special Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover and superscribed "Tender for Theatre" to Mr. MANCHERSHAH R. VAKIL, Solicitor for Mr. Dayabhai Kapoorchand, the Special Commissioner appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter, at his Office in No. 2 Meadow Street, Fort.

For further particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned at his Office.—Dated this 14th day of February, 1903.

MANCHERSHAH R. VAKIL,
Solicitor for the Special Commissioner.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.—We have always on hand a collection of Sound Pianos that have been out on HIRE from time to time and are able to offer them CHEAP.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay."

AUCTION SALE of large and choice collection of Table Ornaments, Statues, Figures, Gun-barrel Clock, Milner's Safe, 42 by 27 by 27, etc, at Green Street, Fort, opposite Bombay Bank, this day at 1 P. M.

TO LET at Lansuli, a fine BANGALOW with garden, called "Bazarangbaz." For particulars apply to Mr. HARNANDROY RAMNARAYEN, Kalbadevi, Mahajanwadi, Bombay.

WANTED A JOB of a WEAVING MASTER, in a large Mill. Five years' experience. A first class Certificate can be submitted. Salary on trial of the work done. Address A. E. care of Hosiery Factory, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE, by Officer's wife, an ENGLISH or FRENCH MAID, an active woman, good at Needlework and able to pack, and be generally useful, no children, up-country Station, agreement. Eurasians not required. Apply "L," Care of KING KING & Co, Bombay.

WANTED.—A BOOK-KEEPER, experienced and reliable. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to "E. Y." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A YOUNG, ENERGETIC MAN, generally conversant with Cotton Spinning, of Good Education and References. Apply, stating age, experience, present employment, whether married or single, Box "No. 185, F." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

DELHI DURBAR.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, of Bombay, have prepared an ALBUM containing a selection of nearly 80 Photographs of most interesting Events and Functions during the Coronation. For full particulars please apply to the Manager.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Intending Visitors requiring Good Furnished BUNGALOWS for Hot or Cold Season should apply to Mr. J. W. D'SUZA, Steward Mahableshwar Club, who now conducts House Agency instead of the late Mrs. ORR.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES, WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind, Fresh Pastry, Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

IXL DURRIES in fast colours. New patterns now ready.—Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is a "Multum in Parvo" cure for diseases arising from inactive Liver and alimentary Canal. The best Remedy for Hot climates.—MADON SONS & Co. The Original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16-18 Ardool Rehman Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery always ready in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette." Office.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. K. S. PRICE Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8. G. and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Containing Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-8 per case, at Bombay: and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-0-8 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
INCLUDES
TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

THE ACTING AGENT and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North Western Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to NOON of the 13th March, 1903, for the SUPPLY of OILS from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

Form of Tender at Rs. 3 each giving full particulars can be had on application to the Undersigned.

H. P. DICK,
Store-Keeper B. and N.-W. R.
Samastipur, 3rd February, 1903.

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the Board Technical School, Bezvada, Kistna District, Madras Presidency. Pay Rs 150 per month. No allowances. The Superintendent will be required to subscribe to the District Provident Fund. Applicant must be under 30 years of age and in possession of general educational qualifications sufficient to enable them to carry on their duties in English and they must have had not less than 5 years' practical experience in mechanical workshops. A knowledge of drawing is essential. Apply to the PRESIDENT, District Board, Kistna, Masulipatam before the 31st March 1903.

R. MORRIS,
President,
Kistna District Board's Office, Masulipatam 6th Feb. 1903.

NOTICE.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for the AWARD of the following SCHOLARSHIPS and PRIZES to Students of the Summer Session of the year 1902-1903, who have passed the Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Bombay, will be held in the College early in the LAST WEEK of FEBRUARY, 1903.

The exact date and hours for the conduct of the Examination will be notified on the College Board.

Applications may be submitted to the Undersigned by the 23th instant, the latest.

1. The HUNTER PRIZE will be awarded, after a special examination, for proficiency in Ophthalmology, value Rs. 30.

2. The CURSETJEE FRAMJEE KHORY SCHOLARSHIP, of Rs. 15 monthly, will be awarded, after a special examination, for proficiency in Gynecology and Diseases of Women.

3. The DINBAI DINSHAW WACHA PRIZE of BOOKS, of the value of Rs. 50, to the Student who obtains, after a special examination, the highest number of marks in Gynecology and Diseases of Women, preference being given, first, to female University Graduates, second, to female students of the Certificated Practitioner Class, and third, to male students.

4. The HEWLETT PRIZE, in Hygiene, will be awarded after a special examination, for proficiency in the subject, the value of the Prize being a gut two-thirds of the income in cash, and about one-third in the latest works on sanitary sciences.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M.D., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 12th February, 1903.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROS.
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H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
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Tweed Lounge Suit made of medium weight, English Tweeds in variety of colours at Rs. 22, 25 and 28. Suit complete.

Best English Flannels Lounge Suits complete at Rs. 20, 22 and 25.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

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Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

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The London Joint Stock Bank.
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JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Cheese Scoops.
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Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
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Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
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Egg Frames.
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Flower Bowls.
Flower Stands.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
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Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
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Jam Stands.
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Nut Dishes.
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SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. / " a la Tomate. / " Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

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Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Grain (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

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BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore, Moultan City and Lyallpore.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 48,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.
Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED

CAPITAL
Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 12 Months	5 "
" 2 Years	5½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
C

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

A uction Sale of a large collection of old China, Dresden, Biscuit and Parran figures, old Bronze statues and table ornaments, French Gun-hammer clock, mechanical figures and trees, real ivory table ornaments, large size plated, centre pieces, large Indian statues under glass domes, Milner's fire resisting safe 42×27×27 inches on stand, etc.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 4 Green Street, Fort, opposite the Bombay Bank, in the premises lately vacated by H. L. S. N. Co. by order of the concerned, the property of a deceased gentleman consisting of a large collection of table ornaments, such as China Dresden, Biscuit and Parran figures, busts under glass domes, mechanical figures, buds and trees, China wall plates and jars, real ivory table ornaments, large and small size centre pieces on plateaus, a pair of Indian figures under glass domes, glass centre pieces, and epergnes, marble flower vases, musical boxes on stand, artificial fruits, pictures, carpets, amre, real old Bronze statues and animal figures on black-wood pedestals, large mirror plateau, large and small spare glass domes, one valuable French Gun-hammer, 15 day clock under glass domes, strikes hours and half-hours, also open-carved blackwood furniture, show cases, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gibb's Road, Small Ridge, Malabar Hill, opposite the Ladies' Gymkhana, the very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture by Dewji Canji and others, rich crockery and glassware, best plateware, sweet-toned ebonized grand upright piano by Rose and Co., made specially for India valuable oil paintings, water colours and etchings first-rate lamps, Persian carpets, rich oil and hand-painted drawing-room screens, La Perle statue by Rossi, choice garden plants in tubs and pots, fern house, &c., the property of P. C. STEPHANIDES, Esq. proceeding up-country.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Grand Auction Sale of best Electro-Plateiware. Fancy Clocks and Time-pieces, &c. being the remaining stock specially ordered out for the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

On TUESDAY the 24th Inst at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Anction, at Medows Street, Fort opposite the paper Currency Office and next to Mr. Hollis, Gunmaker, on account of the concerned, the following remaining goods suitable for present, consisting of best electro-plate ice pitchers, cruet, pickle, egg and liquor frames, salvers of sizes, jam, butter, mustard and pepper pots, cases of fruit and fish-knives and forks, cigar cases, ice pails, dinner gongs, salad bowls, photo stands, fancy clocks and time-pieces for drawing room, symphonium, silk embroidered bed cushion and table covers and wall screens &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the goods will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Lord's End Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned sympathetic square piano by Rose and Co; Persian carpets, first rate engravings, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, garden plants in pots, etc, the property of T. A. BLAND, Esq, Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th February, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

By order of the Commandant 1st Bombay Cavalry, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 18th instant, at 1-30 P.M.:—

21 Cast Horses belonging to 1st Bombay Cavalry. Amongst the lot there are Arabs, Persians and Walers from 14 to 15 hands, suitable for riding and driving.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart. I. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the two messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector under No. 83, containing by admeasurement 490 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the property of Mirza Hards, Pendes Mecants Bisco, on the south by the Military Square Lane, on the east by the Medows Street aforesaid, and on the west by the house of Solomon Yacoob.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

The title deeds of the property can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 19th of February, 1903, at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Kashinath Niyal, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of August, 1901.

All that piece or parcel of Faizdari land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Falkland Road in the Subdistrict of Bombay without the Fort, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under D Ward No. 2257 Street No. 5, containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the Falkland Road, on or towards the west by the public passage, on or towards the north by the property formerly in the name of Mahipat Ganesh Nagarkar, and latterly in the name of the same mortgagor, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of the said Mahipat Ganesh Nagarkar, and latterly of Rukhmanibai, wife of Vamanidas Doolabhdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys to the mortgagee at their office, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines next to 23rd Bombay Rifle Mess, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial made entire suite of dining, drawing, bed and office room furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, and handsome drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpet, single and double door, bevelled glass almirahs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads, marble top round dressing and washband tables, Hink's and Ditmar's tables and hanging lamps, one handsome Patiala cart quite new with bicycle wheels, one waler mare aged eight specially selected by Messrs. Scott and Co., pair of Cossack wrecks aged very quiet to ride, pleasant paces, one set of English harness, &c., the property of Major W. S. DELAMAIN, 23rd Bombay Rifles, proceeded to Somaliland.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BLEACHING POWDER.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Dawoodbhai Noorbhai—

10 cases of bleaching powder, weighing net 1 ton and 12 lbs.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods—

1 gold hunting watch by McCabe.

1 Swiss-made gold repeater full hunting jewelled No. 517.

AT 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong-built rubber tyred landau in very good order.

1 handsome strong-built victoria.

1 C.B. chestnut mare about 14 hands, 5 years, goes well in saddle and harness.

1 grey Australian gelding 14 hands, about 7 years, old good looking, should make a trapper.

The property of a Gentleman proceeded home.

1 bay Australian mare, 15-2, a handsome mare and passed charger.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

By order of the Commandant, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Sulleman Abdool Vahed & Co.'s stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, 23 cast horses belonging to the 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent : amongst the lot there are Arabs, Persians and Walers from 14 to 15 hands, suitable for riding and driving.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co will sell, by public auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 131-133, 135-137, Lohar Chawl Street : 20-22-24, 32-36, 38-42 ; Patakwadi Lane, 31-33, 35-39, 41-47-53. Antobawadi lane : 25, 27-29, Patakwadi : 21-23, 30-34, 8-10, 1-3-5-7, 33-45, 2-4-6 Patakwadi.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON THE WODEHOUSE ROAD AND COLABA CAUSEWAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following valuable building sites for the term of 99 years :—

	Plot No.	Building area.	Garden space.	Total
Wodehouse Road	11A	885 sq. yds.	526·71 =	1411·88
Colaba Causeway	11C	980 „ „	579·7C =	1560·16

Plot No. 11A will be leased for residential purposes only but plot No. 11C may be utilized as a shop on the ground floor facing the Causeway and for residential purposes or offices.

Plan for sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease, and all further particulars can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Albert Building, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th February, 1903.

CRUSHED FOOD FOR HORSES.

BEST CRUSHED HORSE FOOD prepared by machinery ; clean, wholesome, and fresh. First of its kind in Bombay. At Rs. 4-8 per cwt, Delivered free in Bombay.

Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Bran can be had at very moderate prices in any quantity WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Up-country Orders carefully executed with prompt attention. Trial solicited.

S. M. ALLARAKHIA,
GRAIN MERCHANT, AGENT, AND CONTRACTOR
237, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,
Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£82 15/16	=	Unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1/4	=	+ 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	Unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 11/16	=	— 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 5/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	22 1/8	=	Unchanged
Spot in New York	48 3/8	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris Cheques	25·15	=	— 1/2
Berlin „	20·49 1/2	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	4·87 1/2	=	Unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	pr ct =	„
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	pr ct =	„
6 „ „ „	3 3/8	pr ct =	— 1/2
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	pr ct =	Unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	pr ct =	„
INTEREST—			
Day to-day loans	3 5/8	pr ct =	„
7 day market loans	3 1/2	pr ct =	„

Extra Council Bills allotments—Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 3,60,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

METALS.

Copper Braziers £68-0-0.
Yellow Metal, 6d.
Tin Plates 12s.
Bar iron Belgian, £5-3-0.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-2-5.
Basic Steel Bars £5-4-0.
Para Rubber 3s. 7 1-4d.
Linseed Bold 44 1-8, April-May, Business done. Tone steady.
Coffee in New York, 5 1-2.
Arrivals—Steamers City of Dundee, Askehall, Agapanthus and Haddon Hall.
In Liverpool.—
Cotton Market closed steady. Sarats firm, Manchester firm. Total Sales 8,000. Spot 5·14. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·01	5·01	5·02	5·04
—3	—3	—3	—2

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·04	5·01	4·93	4·62	4·47
—2	—2	—2	—1	—3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	27,000	bales.
Do. last year	27,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	12,000	„
„ Continent	32,000	„
Mid-Uplands	9·60	
Futures, month of March	9·41 + 9	
Do. do. July	9·32 + 4	

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 3-8
Futures month of May	9·48 + 5
Do. August	9·24 +7
Tone at close	steady.

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Chusan, from Australia.—

Gold Bullion	Rs.	2,27,227
Gold Coin	„	50,25,000

Ex s. s. "Persian" from London.

Silver Bullion	Rs.	3,04,946

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 16th February 1903 :—

Cotton	19,135 bales.
Wheat	8,079 cwts.
Linseed	5,510 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,761 „
Gingellyseed	42,834 „
Poppyseed	448 „
Groundnuts	2,037 „
Castorseed	10,055 „
Rice	1 832 „
Myrabollams	7,104 „
Cottonseed	26,311 „

BOMBAY, TUESDAY FEBRUARY 17.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand		1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do		1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs 3 do do		170 1-2
Marks 3 do do		139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight.		116 1-4
Shanghai 30 do do		159
Japan 30 do do		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady.

Cash	Rs.	97 12
1st Settlement	Rs.	97 14

Money Market —Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent
Bank of Bombay do. 29th January		7 do,
Bank of Bengal do. 29th do.		7 do,
Bank of Madras do. 10th February		8 do,

SEEDS,

	Rs.	a.
Linseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7	12
Forward April-May	7	11
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	9
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	14
Do, Gujarat Forward, April-May	6	7
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.		
Ready	7	13
Forward April-May	7	9
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	22	12 to 23 4
Forward April-May.	23	12
Groundnuts—Tone quiet.		
Ready	34	8
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	34	8
25 „ „ „	33	12
50 „ „ „	32	12
Black Kutnee „ „	31	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	13,000

Feb.-March	March-April.	April-May	May June.
5·04	5-04	5·05	5·17
+3	+3	+3	+3

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct	Oct-Nov
5·07	5·07	4·95	4·64	4 49
+3	+3	+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—The market remains steady at previous rates for ready cotton with a moderate enquiry at Colaba. Same quotations are about Re. 1 higher.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths.	Fine	F-G Good,	Delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	169	158 —	25 Feb.
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	175	165 —	do
Sind-Punjab { M G)	175	165 —	do
Belatl, M G	185	1178 —	do
Khandesh, (M G)	—	172 164	do
Damangnum Poolgaum M.G.	191	184 —	do
Nagpur Kamptee do	194	185 —	do
Akola (M. G.)	189	182 —	do
Khamgaum do			
Karanja do			
Oomra good staple	197	189 —	do
Broach M. G.	220	214 —	do
Do do	218-19	212-13	207 25 Mar.
Bhowngaar M G	199	189 —	25 Apr.
Do H. G.	—	—	174 25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	—	—	209 do,
Westerns	—	—	198 do,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

For Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 3 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATEL—February 17, at 4 p. m., at his residence, Ambawadi, Mazagon Bombay, Jamshedji, son of late Dadathoy Sorabji Patel and grandson of late Sorabji Framji Patel, aged 32.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 3-26m., 4-23s. Low water, 9-32m., 9-46s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
Bombay Races, Fourth Day.
Coronation Mills Company, Hornby Row, 4 p. m.
Indian Textile Journal Company, Meadow Street, 4-30 p. m.
Byculla Club Ball.
Harmston's Circus.
Novelty Theatre, Boxing Contest, 9-30 p. m.
Grand Billiard Match, B. V. A. Club.

The Bishop of Bombay will hold a Confirmation in Christ Church, Byculla, on Monday, February 23rd, at 6 p.m., instead of Sunday, February 22nd.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daresalem, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Sultan will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE FITTER.—Ardeshir Nowrojee, a Parsi lad, aged eighteen years, residing at Dhobie Talao and employed as a fitter in an iron foundry at Grant Road, met with a serious accident while at work on Monday last. It appears that while attempting to put a strap on a pulley he was caught between the strap and the wheel and dashed against the ground. He received a fracture of the left arm and of two ribs on the left side. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.

MUSIC AT THE BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain Prevost and officers the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Fradilis Band master commencing at 7-30 p. m. to-day :—

March	With Sword and Lance — Starke
Overture	Poet and Peasant — Suppe
Valse Lente	Dans un Rive — Berger
Selection	A Country Girl — Monckton
Esph. Solo	Jupiter — Dawson
Selection	Reminiscences of the Gaiety — Lutz
Barn dance	Boston Belle — Godfrey

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Captain Prevost and officers the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Fradilis Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p. m. to day :—

March	Viscount Nelson — Zehle
Overture	L'Italiana in Algeri — Rossini
Valse	Fahrwohl — Lowthian
Oriental Scene	A Darvish Chorus — Lemmer
Selection	A Chinese Honeymoon — Talbot
American Sketch	Down South — Mydleton
Selection	Three Little Maids — Reubeins

GOD SAVE THE KING.

KEEPING STABLES WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Hajee Ismail Esak, a Mahomedan, was charged with keeping a milch cattle stable in Memon Mohla, for which the Municipal Commissioner would not grant a license Dr. K. B. Shroff, Acting Superintendent of Municipal Licenses, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Welinker, pleader, who appeared for the defence, applied for a postponement of the case, as an application was to be made to the High Court under the Specific Relief Act. The case was postponed to the 27th instant,—Hasan Dadamia and Ibrahim Cassum were next charged by Dr. Shroff with a similar offence. Dr. Shroff said that the accused had been convicted of a similar offence previously, and requested that a daily penalty be inflicted on them under Section 472 of the Municipal Act. The accused Hussan was fined Rs. 90 and Ibrahim Rs 62 being Re 1 per day for the period of time since their last conviction.

FRAUDULENT OBTAINMENT OF MONEY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Strson prosecuted Kesanaa Pandoo and Jhowjee Purshotam on a charge of cheating Appajee Hariba in respect of Rs. 30. The evidence showed that the accused went to the complainant and asked him to advance them Rs. 30 on two waggons of hay which, they said, would arrive shortly from Nasik. In support of their statement they produced a railway receipt for the same, and a letter purporting to have been written from Nasikand advising the despatch of the hay. On the security of these documents the complainant paid the money to the accused. Subsequently the complainant went to the War Bonder goods yard and inquired about the waggons of hay, when he found that the railway receipt given by the accused was false and that he had been cheated of his money. He made a complaint to the police and the accused were arrested. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CONVICTION OF A POLICEMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Draoup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which policeman No. 1436 G., named Mahipat Govind, attached to the Bombay Police Force, stood charged with receiving a silver anklet of the value of Rs. 11, knowing the same to have been stolen. It appears that on the 13th September last a theft of gold and silver ornaments was committed in the house of one Gujoo, a Hindoo woman. The theft was reported to the police but no trace of the offenders or of the property could be obtained. Amongst the stolen ornaments there were some belonging to a woman named Savitri, who had given them to the complainant for safe custody. On the 1st instant Savitri saw a silver anklet which formed part of her stolen ornaments on the person of a woman named Sackoo, who lived with the accused. Savitri informed the complainant of this, and they both brought it to the notice of the Commissioner of Police. The matter was then investigated and the accused was suspended. The accused made a statement which led to the arrest of two men named Pualick Ramjee and Jilloo Bujia both of whom were convicted and sent to jail. Both these accused gave evidence in the present case, which brought the charge home to the accused. The accused denied the charge and stated that the ornament had been on the person of Sackoo for the last three years. He, however, did not produce any evidence in support of his statement, which was disbelieved by the Court. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

KHANDESH NOTES.

OUR Khandesh Correspondent writes :—The principal event of late has been the meeting of Lodge "Excelsior" in Khandesh at Bhusaval. This took place on the 14th instant, when Wor. Bro. Simcox was duly installed. Bro. Curtis was made Senior Warden of the Lodge, with a hope that he may become Master next year. For the last two years Freemasonry in Khandesh has languished, mostly owing to the large changes in the Railway staff at Bhusaval. Now, however, it is reviving, and the District officers are joining the Lodge in numbers. It is hoped that next year, with the Collector as Master, the Lodge may be larger and more efficient than ever. The ceremony was followed by a banquet at the Railway station, to which full justice was done.

A large business is being done by the various cotton ginning factories, and the present season's crop is one of the best known for many years. It seems a pity that the Tapti Valley Railway Co. cannot attract more of the carrying trade. It is sad to see, at stations like Dondaicha, where there are three factories and a press, or Sakhkheda and Nardaun, where there are factories, the bulk of the cotton being loaded on carts and taken almost from the station compounds by road to Dhulia over distances varying from 20 to 35 miles. The local merchants say that the reason of this is, first, that there are no large buyers near the Tapti Valley stations and, second, that cotton bearing the Dhulia chhap fetches a bigger price than that from the Tapti Valley. It would seem that the principal reason for this must be that Dhulia is a long-established market, and its name well known to indicate a certain quality in cotton. But Dhulia's prestige dates from days when the Tapti Valley Railway was not, and the large quantity of cotton sold at Dhulia must have always come from the black soil near the Tapti. Surely it is high time that this prejudice was broken down, and that the carting charges, which often amount to Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per cent. of 12 to 15 maunds, be saved to the buyers and finally to the consumers.

The weather is now becoming warmer, and the plague is decreasing, especially in the west. The death rate, however, is still heavy, and hardly a town has escaped attack.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

ASSOCIATION AND RUGBY FOOTBALL NOTES.

GOLFING IN THE RAIN.

ROWING AT THE 'VARSITIES.

LONDON, JANUARY 30.

THE football programme for the coming three weeks is full of matches that will interest even people who care little for the weekly adventures of teams fighting for the elusive honours of various leagues. On February 7 the first round of matches in the competition for the Association Cup will be played. A week latter the Northern Union Cup ties are to be started. On the same date, February 14, there will be played in Dublin an international Rugby Union match—an England side has not been victorious on Irish soil since 1895—and at Wolverhampton an international Association match, also between teams representing England and Ireland. Some preliminary matches that have to be played will afford material for official and unofficial selectors of teams to go upon. The postponed match between Lancashire and Durham, on the result of which the championship of the North so largely depends, may be played in Manchester next Saturday, but the date of the match has not been yet announced definitely. Cheshire have a match with a side representing Victoria University next Saturday, and the University team is to consist of—G. S. Richardson (Yorkshire College, Leeds), back ; S. Platts (Yorkshire College), T. S. Harrison and Norman Lees (Owens College), and T. C. Clarke (University College), three-quarters ; S. T. Crump (Yorkshire College) and T. W. Fletcher (University College), half-backs ; H. E. Moore, A. Alcock, J. Houldsworth (Owens College), W. T. Munro, W. E. Brierley, W. E. Elliott (Yorkshire College), and F. J. M'Phail, and A. N. Jeans (University College), forwards. The Rugby Union footballers of Leicester have provided a delightful story to be recorded in the history of relationships between amateur and professional football. Last Friday a Hunslet man went to Leicester to "sign on" as a professional player a young three-quarter back. All footballers speak of the Leicester men as "tigers" and this journey to the tigers' lair to steal one of the tiger cubs was a courageous undertaking on the part of the Yorkshiremen. It never would have been made if there had been any thought of the tigers waiting at home in expectation of marauding visitors. But the Yorkshireman failed to get wind of his danger until he was trapped. Some Leicester football enthusiasts lured him to a hotel, by mild compulsion made him pay for the general refreshment of the company, and by similar means they caused him to send to his own club a pitiful telegram about being "caught in the tigers' claws." Happily the Yorkshireman, finding his mission baulked, took the play of the "tigers" good temperedly. The "tigers," it is said, had made some wrathful preparations. They resented professional football-poaching on a preserve of amateurism. But the officials of the Leicester club kept the whole business going in a jocular spirit, and though he failed to get his recruit the Yorkshireman went home again —so he told an interviewer on Saturday—"with the pleasantest memories" of his visit to Leicester.

In Association Football on Saturday there were some pleasant surprises—pleasant, that is, for people who like occasional topsy-turvydom in football. The leaders were beaten. The rearguard were victorious. Perhaps it is too much to speak of the result of the match at Newcastle as a surprise, but the United have done so poorly in several recent matches that it seemed quite likely West Bromwich Albion might have the points. A lucky goal, well scored in the first half by a player named Webb, who had not previously enjoyed the privilege of kicking a league goal, gave Newcastle the victory. The victory of Bolton Wanderers was more decisive. They scored a goal in each half, and Derby County, having no Bloomer to break down the Wanderers' defence, went home without goals and without points. Some changes in the Bury team did not add to its strength. There were no goal-getters and Monteith's defence was weak enough to let in Nottingham Forest goals. Both the Sheffield teams were beaten, a very fortunate circumstance for that other team in adversity, West Bromwich Albion. Stoke's triumph over the United was an achievement of rare unexpectedness. Everybody knows how brilliantly erratic the Staffordshire players are away from home. They beat Sheffield United with a margin of two goals, but this lead was obtained in the second half, during the greater part of which the Sheffield team was short-handed. At one period there were only nine players on the side, and the absence for a time of Needham was itself a sufficient factor to determine the issue. The Wednesday team were beaten at Wolverhampton by a goal, most luckily scored two minutes from time. One other surprise was Middlesbrough's capital victory over Notts County. Aston Villa, of course, beat Blackburn Rovers, putting five goals to their poor season's average; and Sunderland, by keeping up from when their opponents fell away in the second half, made substantial their advantage over Grimsby. Liverpool and Everton played for the Liverpool Cup, a trophy the possession of which is now decided by a single match between these clubs. Liverpool, the holders of the cup, won it again, and so reversed the result of the encounter between the two teams earlier in the season. In the Second Division of the League there were good victories by the two Manchester clubs. One of them will be safely in the First Division at the end of the season. The other, less forward with its programme, has a longer and more adventurous path to follow.

From the dubious delights of the short approach off ice we come—such is the delightful variety of our climate—to a sodden course plentifully bedecked with pools of casual water. It is not such exhilarating work, but we may console ourselves with the reflection that it is better golf. The joys of a frosty day on the links are not closely connected with the game : they are merely the joys common to all pedestrians who find themselves out of doors in a bracing atmosphere. Approaching and putting become a lottery; with a Haskell ball they become almost a farce. Clubs seem to develop a sudden fragility. Often during the frost, playing a ball out of a bunker with a floor frozen hard as iron, one has the pleasure of seeing one's shaft snap across at the neck. Accidents of this kind, conjoined with that rage that comes upon us when we have missed several short putts for the half, induce many of us to cry aloud, "This is not golf!" But it is pleasanter exercise than a good deal of what we have been experiencing lately. Rain, and especially cold rain such as we get at this time of the year, are undeniably uncomfortable to the golfer. It is a melancholy sight to see men staggering along with umbrellas, reluctantly surrendering them to the caddie while they make their shot and cowering under them, wet, bedraggled, dejected, while their opponent makes his. Umbrellas and similar means of protection from the elements are a mistake. The way to deal with rain is boldly to disregard it. A slight shower hurts nobody; a heavy storm will wet you through in spite of your unwieldy protection. It is best to make up your mind to get wet, and to regard it not too seriously. Change afterwards and you will not come to much harm. As a matter of fact, heavy rain is not very often continuous on a seaside course ; and it is astonishing how soon a little wind will dry the clothes upon you—at least partially. The thing is to realise early that you are going to get wet. It was that eccentric gentleman known as "Walking Stewart," who used to roll himself in a pond before starting on one of his pedestrian excursions. One does not suggest that you should try the burn at Westward Ho! because it carries, to put it mildly, a good deal of solid matter in suspension. But get thoroughly wet early in the course, and you will spare yourself a good deal of unnecessary anxiety. As the late R. L. Stevenson remarks in an "Inland Voyage," "Discomfort, when it is honestly uncomfortable, and makes no nauseous pretensions to the contrary, is a vastly humorous business." The humour in rain case is not perhaps very subtle : it lies in watching the struggles of your opponent to keep himself sheltered from the elements, and incidentally missing several short putts because the rain drives him to do everything in a hurry.

Exceptional interest is being taken in the Oxford Torpid races this year, which commences in ten days time. Judging from present form, there are many good crews engaged, and plenty of moderate ones. Taken on the whole, the first division boats are fully average. About the best are University and Magdalen, the last-named including a strong contingent of Old Etonians, New College (Head of the River, are not so smart as usual, and they will have to improve greatly to retain their position. Of the others, Balliol Trinity, and Corpus are coming on rapidly, but both Pembroke and Balliol IL are still very unsteady. Some fine racing should be witnessed in this division throughout. Several of the second division crews, notably Merton, Christ Church, Exeter, Brasenose II., and Lincoln, are also well up to the usual standard. Exeter, in particular, should give a good account of themselves on present form, as they have no fewer than six of last year's victorious crew rowing again. For the rest—New College II., Magdalen II., Oriel, and Kable look like improving between now and February 12. By comparison, the third division boats are collectively poor, but there are exceptions. Worcester, Wadham, Christ Church II., and Queen's come under this category, although the old faults of forward bucket, lack of life and "devil," and a marked lack of rhythm and leg-drive are still painfully apparent. Strict training has now commenced, and the coaches will henceforth concentrate their attention on final "polish." The Cambridge "Lents" are fixed for a later date than usual this year—namely, March 4 and following days. In all the circumstances, this was wise policy on the part of the C. U. B. C. Frost materially interfered with the earlier practice this Term, and the majority of boats are still very backward. In their case also, the crews may this year be classified as good, bad, and indifferent. Some few promise to turn out fully average, but in the main nothing but mediocrity presents itself at this stage. The chief failing is a pronounced forward bucket, while the combination of swing and drive in most cases is yet very crude. Some of the crews are suffering from what has been called "the multiplicity of coaches," by the way. At Oxford and Cambridge alike far too many coaches shout out instructions at the same time. This outcome of misdirected enthusiasm is naturally bewildering to "Lents" and "Torpids" oarsmen—who are largely composed of novices.

Although the matter is not absolutely arranged, says a writer in the "World of Billiards," I think it may be taken as tolerably certain that the championship match between H. W. Stevenson and C. Dawson will be played at the National Sporting Club. At one time an idea was entertained of engaging a theatre, but, tempting as this appeared to be at first sight, the more it was considered, the less likely it looked. The great point in favour of a theatre is the almost unlimited seating accommodation, which would make it possible to admit a very large number of people at popular prices, which both Stevenson and Dawson are very anxious to do. On the other hand, supposing the use of a fairly large theatre could be secured, which seems more than doutful, the puzzle is to select the best place in which to place the table. All theatres are naturally constructed with the primary object of giving every occupant of the house a good view of the stage. If the table were to be placed on the stage, seats could be erected on three sides of it, from which a splendid view of the game would be obtainable ; but, on the other hand, the stalls and pit would be absolutely useless unless they were raised a good many feet. Then if, as has been suggested, the table were placed near the centre of the building, as close to the orchestra as would leave the players plenty of room, I am afraid that only the occupants of the first two or three rows of the dress circle and gallery would be able to see anything of the game. The big hall of the National Sporting Club is, on the whole, better adapted for the purpose than any place I have seen in London. The chief difficulty in using it hitherto is the practice which naturally prevails of admitting members free to all entertainments there, but it is confidently hoped that consent may be obtained to withdraw this privilege for the week in question, in consideration of issuing a ticket for the week to any member at a considerably reduced rate.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1903.

"THE GOTH AND THE SHAMELESS HUN."

In view of the hostility shown by the press of Germany towards England and the press of England towards Germany, the Editor of the "Empire Review" invited an expression of opinion on the relations between the two countries from important and reliable sources in Berlin and London. The work was undertaken in the pious hope that a more rational state of feeling as to the aims and objects of both nations might be evolved. "The Rowers" have had a good start however, and it will require hard steaming to overtake them. "A secret vow with an open foe," "the breed that has wronged us most," "the worst of all," "the Goth and the shameless Hun"! These are catchy phrases, and like "the flannelled fool at the wicket" and "mudded oafs at the goals" they have travelled far and wide. The mob does not take the trouble to analyse sentences, phrases, or even assertions provided they strike the ear. They blindly repeat, believe in them, and the gutter press as blindly takes up the cry. Too much importance is attached to the stupid attacks made by low class newspapers and the stupid opinions of their lower class writers. For the edification, however, of those who would get to the inner truth of things, the new magazine has done some good service. German views are expressed by "A Publicist of the Bismarck School"; those held in London by "An Englishman." The former at the outset of his contribution reminds us that with no other power has Germany concluded so many agreements during the last twenty-five years as with England. These agreements have dealt with Africa and with Asia; and the last of them, the "Understanding" about common action in Venezuela, it is claimed, were all marked by the same fundamental feature "that Germany in every case either sought for an understanding or was prepared to entertain England's proposals to effect one." Under four Chancellors, as the writer shows, the desire ever prevailed to solve difficulties with England in an amicable manner, or to pave the way for a friendly solution in the future, as soon as the time should have arrived for doing so. The contention that this large number of Agreements proves the existence also of a considerable number of points of difference and, consequently, of the difficulty of effecting a permanent friendly condition of accord between the two countries, he curtly dismisses with the observation that only a superficial observer could form such a judgment.

Antipathy between the English and the German arose from trade competition. The defender of Germany's attitude believes that the feeling of uneasiness with which the German cousin, during the last twenty-five years, has inspired the English world of trade by himself conveying his own German goods to market instead of sending them out to customers of the world under the flag of England, will in course of time be surmounted, and the annoyance caused to many an Englishman by the sight of the German flag on the ocean on a much larger number of vessels than formerly will disappear. He cannot deny that the German cousin has occasionally been as inconvenient to English policy as to English trade. For a long time Germany's traditional leaning towards Russia was looked upon askance, and when Lord Salisbury described the views of the Austro-German Alliance as "good tidings of great joy" it was "assuredly the outspoken departure from Russia that induced him above all to do so." Some ill-feeling was engendered in Germany by our systematic opposition to German annexations in South Africa and the South Seas, and it is contended by the champion of German aspirations that if we had met Germany in a generous manner, and had shown a readiness to co-operate with our cousins as neighbours, public opinion in Germany would have been influenced favourably towards England. The writer believes that more has been done in England than in Germany to create and foster ill-feeling between the two countries. We quite believe the assertion that "a State, which in regard to its capabilities at sea stood on the same level as Spain or Holland, had no right to meddle with trans-oceanic trade, or to wish to play a part therein" caused much bitterness and had as much as anything else to do with the sudden reaction in Germany in favour of naval increase and development. They excuse themselves for their enthusiasm towards Botha, Delarey, and De Wet by saying that it was chiefly due to the good work they had performed in the field, "so much appreciated, from a military point of view, by our own General Staff. . . . much less from animosity towards England than from a sentiment of sympathy for the weaker side." And it is worth while noting that since the Boer Generals have taken part in a banquet in honour of Mr. Chamberlain, and that it was the Boers who prevented Santa Lucia Bay from falling into the hands of Germany, this enthusiasm has already considerably cooled down.

The attitude of the Germanophobe is this: "that every difficulty which confronts us in any part of the globe is set down to the account of Germany. It is absurd to say so, but it is appreciated and believed in by the mob at home. It should be remembered that whatever the German mob did, the Kaiser and the German Government did not cross our path during the South African War. Mr. Kruger, as the writer says, "dishonestly waved before the face of his Boers letters purporting to be promises from two Powers to intervene in their favour against England, but these documents were not officially indited, and history will doubtless disclose the name of the intriguer who enabled the misguided ambitious old President to push his people on to the road of inevitable ruin." And it is quite true that Germany was sounded by another Power as to her willingness to intervene against England, but both the Kaiser and his Government refused to take any part in it. If antipathy for England had been shared by the Kaiser and his Government if his Majesty and his Government had tried to lay difficulties in our way when we were engaged in South Africa, there might indeed have been some ground for a reaction on our part. We quite agree with the representative of English views in the "Empire's" controversy that for the British Government to have refused co-operation with Germany at Venezuela on account of the now defunct campaign of Teuton slanders and calumny against our Army and our nation would have been as feeble and puerile as for the Government of Germany or of any other country to assign a similar reason against co-operation with us in a matter where our interests met. In considering attempts to patch up the friendship between England and Germany, it must be remembered that the German is our best customer, buying from us more than France and more than half as much of our exports as Russia. There is practically nothing in which we need have any difference that may not be amicably settled. The appearance of Germans in parts of the world where they were not expected has no doubt surprised and annoyed those who believe that the world were exclusively made for England to govern. But there is room for us both. Germany can be more useful to us than any other Power. An Anglo-German combination would be more powerful than any other—an unassailable alliance—and that fact ever borne in mind should help us to be more tolerant of each other and less prone to carp and cavil.

THE CAUSE OF LEPROSY.

DR. JONATHAN HUTCHINSON who is investigating the subject of leprosy and its causation is now in India for the purpose of studying the problem as it appears in this country. After a visit to Madras he has gone to Calcutta and he will be in Bombay about the middle of March. At each of these places he is addressing meetings and hopes to arouse an interest in the subject not only among the medical profession but among the general public. Dr. Hutchinson has his own theory, now well known, of the cause of leprosy, and he is anxious that his views should be closely discussed and criticised. Briefly, he contends that the disease which has the frightful results visible throughout the East is produced by a bacillus which is taken into the system through the stomach. In Dr. Hutchinson's view leprosy is a disease which is associated with food, and particularly with the consumption of badly cured and partially decomposed fish. To the eating of fish of this description, and not sufficiently cooked Dr. Hutchinson attributes the great majority of cases in which grown up persons have become lepers. There is also danger in eating food directly from the hands of a leper, but this danger, it is pointed out, is rarely encountered except by young children. A feature of leprosy as it occurs in India is that it affects people dwelling remote from any sources of fish supply, a fact which would seem to be opposed to Dr. Hutchinson's theory. But to criticism based on this apparent antagonistic peculiarity Dr. Hutchinson replies that the bacillus of leprosy is not often found even in badly cured partially decomposed fish, but when it does occur it is especially likely to be found in fish which has been imported from a distance. He adds that a very small quantity of tainted fish may suffice to introduce the bacillus, and that a long period is necessary before its results can be observed. It is, therefore, he argues, not surprising that in India leprosy is often found in regions at a distance from seas or rivers and where comparatively little fish is consumed. Certainly, if the theory that the disease is produced by bad fish be correct it would be natural enough for the malady to be more prevalent in centres remote from seas or rivers, for in the neighbourhood of the latter the bulk of the fish consumed is, of course, fresh. Fish is an article of food which is especially open to suspicion a very few hours after it has been withdrawn from its natural element, and Dr. Hutchinson's opinion that it is responsible for one of the most loathsome and hopeless of the varied diseases that afflict humanity in tropical countries merits the very closest investigation. It is not Dr. Hutchinson's intention to create a prejudice against the use of fish as a food, but to direct attention to the subject so that the methods of curing fish in India may be brought under official supervision and control, and that the mass of the people may be instructed as to the danger of consuming decomposed and uncooked fish. Whether it be a cause of leprosy or not the consumption of bad fish, as of unfit food of any kind, is likely to be dangerous, and nothing but good can come of the movement to teach the more ignorant people discrimination in this respect.

THE MACEDONIAN TROUBLE.

As long ago as April last the Bulgarian Government informed the Macedonian Committee of its intention to dissolve that body. But neither that threat nor the arrest of several of the Revolutionary leaders in September last checked the insurrectionary movement among the Macedonians. On the contrary the arrests had the effect of catching up quarrels among the revolutionists, while there was a suspicion that Bulgaria was not quite sincere in her action, but had been obliged to make some attempt to put down the Committees in view of the representation of Russia and Austria that they would tolerate no revolutionary movements. However that may have been, Bulgaria has now every interest in checking the revolutionists, though the arrest of the Chiefs of the Committee in Sofia is not likely to hold the Macedonians back. It will intensify the feeling in the vilayets, and may precipitate the outbreak which has been preparing for the spring. Then will come a repetition of the horrors associated with Turkish suppression of Macedonian "risings," compelling Bulgaria backed by Russia and Austria to intervene. History in the Balkans repeats itself with distressing regularity, but it may be hoped that out of the present crisis a settlement of the Macedonian trouble may emerge. The reforms proposed by Russia and Austria have the sanction of the whole of the Powers. The delay in presenting the proposals has arisen from the necessity of securing the co-operation of the European concert, and at last that usually inharmonious combination appears to have come to a satisfactory decision. Turkey may, of course, once more promise and fail to perform, but with Bulgaria and Russia determined the characteristic policy of the Porte will not serve. Bulgaria is bent on expansion, and the Sultan will have to do something more than promise reform in Macedonia if he does not desire to see that province follow Eastern Roumelia at no distant date. In any case that seems to be the ultimate solution of the present phase of the near Eastern Question, for despite the aspirations of the Macedonians for independence they appear to require a strong though sympathetic hand to control them.

THE AUTHENTICS' LAST MATCH.

THE last match on the Oxford Authentics' card, against Northern India, at Cawnpore was replete with exciting incidents. Mr. Hornby only required 36 runs to complete his thousand for the tour; Mr. Key and Mr. Chinnery were both anxious to make a century, not having been able to reach three figures in any of their previous innings; Mr. Williams only required five wickets to complete his hundred for the tour; and Messrs. Tomkinson and Headlam who had done nothing much during the tour were naturally anxious, if possible, to make good scores on this occasion. With the exception that Mr. Chinnery failed to reach a hundred, all the other players whose names are mentioned met with the most gratifying success, and accomplished their object. Mr. Hornby, for whom it must have been an exciting experience, just managed to top the thousand by 8 runs, and in point of aggregate and average now occupies second place in the batting tables, Mr. Hollins topping the list with an aggregate of over 1,200 runs and an average of 48. Mr. Key had the extreme satisfaction of finishing up the tour with a three figure innings, a fact which will afford considerable pleasure to the large circle of cricketing friends he has made in India. Mr. Williams succeeded in obtaining his hundred wickets for the tour, the same feat having previously been accomplished by Mr. Simpson-Hayward. Messrs Tomkinson and Headlam made their highest scores of the tour, and the match was in every respect one which the Authentics will look back upon with pardonable pride. Mr. Simpson-Hayward whose fine form with the bat and the ball has been so favourably criticised, nearly made another century, only failing to reach three figures by 12 runs. Mr. Clayton whose third match it was since he has been able to resume his place in the team, showed that his enforced absence has not affected his batting powers. The total of 486, it is interesting to note, is the third highest the Authentics have made during the tour and about the eleventh of over 300 in nineteen matches, whereas their opponents have only twice (on both occasions in Bombay) been able to hit up scores of over 300 against them. In their last match the team were probably faced by the strongest bowling side that has met them during the tour, the Northern India XI including such well known names as Messrs. H. J. Hoare, S. M. Robinson, Ali Hasan, and K. O. Goldie.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, accompanied by Mr. Claude Hill, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain Crawford, Aide-de-Camp, returned to Bombay yesterday morning from Surat by the Ahmedabad mail train, and alighted at the Grant Road Station. The arrival was private. His Excellency drove to Government House, Malabar Point.

The 18th Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment will furnish a guard-of-honour composed of 100 rank and file with band and King's colour under the command of a Captain and two Subalterns to parade at 4 p. m. in front of the Secretariat to receive his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. A Royal salute of thirty-one guns, will be fired from the saluting battery on the arrival of his Royal Highness at the Secretariat.

DR. MACKICHAN, Vice Chancellor of the University of Bombay, in his address to the Convocation yesterday, advocated the establishment of a Science School, and urged the raising of a fund of twenty lakhs of rupees for the purpose. Part of this money, he said, must come from the public, and he therefore, appealed for a sum of ten lakhs from the friends of higher education in the Presidency. Government, he thought, might be trusted to provide the remainder.

AN attempt has been made by the jealous wife of an official jinrickshaman to burn down the French Consulate at Yokohama.

Two hundred houses were destroyed by fire in the native city of Shanghai on the 18th of January, rendering over 2,000 people homeless.

THE "Nordhauser Zeitung" announces that Prince Wolffgang zu Stolberg-Stolberg, hereditary member of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, and eldest son of Prince Alfred zu Stolberg-Stolberg, who died a few days ago, was found shot dead early on Tuesday morning, January 27, in the park of the Castle at Rottleberode. The Prince's sporting rifle lay near the body. It is not yet known whether the Prince met his death through crime or accident.

A CENTRAL News telegram from New York says it is announced that under the Panama Canal Treaty the United States pays Colombia ten million dollars in gold down and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually for a lease of the zone in which the canal is situated, the zone to be six miles wide. the lease is to be for a period of one hundred years. The United States has also the right to send troops to protect its property if Colombia is unable to do so.

PROFESSOR Braun, of Strassburg, has just announced that he has made a great discovery with regard to wireless telegraphy, having found means to produce electric energy in unlimited volume which can be projected into space in the form of electric waves to any distance. This new method, he asserts, secures increased accuracy of transmission, and promises to lead to a method of confining the current to the direction in which it is sent, so that the possibility of messages being intercepted will be much reduced.

"PITTORE," writing in the "Times," says:—"The Bishop of Stepney tells us that Lord Leighton failed on the question of funds to accomplish the completion of the Wellington monument, as he had intended, at the hands of Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R. A. Such was not the case. As a fact, Lord Leighton's enterprise was suspended solely because, when full of enthusiasm for the object so near his heart, he had to seek health in Egypt—foredoomed to die on his return." The frustration of Lord Leighton's aims, he contends, has no bearing whatever on those of Sir Edward Poynter, and "Pittore" thinks the Dean and Chapter should in the ordinary course have communicated with the successor of Lord Leighton in the presidental chair of the Academy.

A PRISONER'S ADVENTURES.

THE ORIGINAL OF PETER SIMPLE.

MANY and exciting were the adventures of men who fought for England in the old days of the Peninsular War, and their exploits in more than one instance served as material for famous works of fiction. In his introduction to the narrative of Captain Donat Henchy O'Brien, Mr. Oman tells us that this officer sat as model for Marryat's "Peter Simple," though the novelist took considerable liberties with the history of his friend, who, whatever else he may have thought of that famous romance, must, Mr. Oman thinks, "have considered it hard that 'Peter Simple' should be reprinted some thirty times while his most interesting book never saw a second edition." It was in the task of mastering the original authorities for the history of the Napoleonic wars that Mr. Oman came across this forgotten fragment of history which he has now done well to republish in the well-founded belief that it contains "matter of the highest interest, not only for the historical student, but for every intelligent reader." To many indeed it will present greater attractions than the main current of history, the movements and actions of armies or fleets and the work of statesmen, in which it forms but an unimportant eddy. For it contains the record of personal adventure by sea and land undergone by a youthful Irish officer in King George's Navy which is full of romantic incidents narrated by the pen of a skilful story-teller.

PRISONER OF WAR.

Midshipman O'Brien was but seventeen when H. M. Frigate Hussar carrying despatches from Spain ran ashore and became a wreck on Monday, the 6th February, 1804. The crew fell into the hands of the French, who treated them with kindness. But on the march to Givet, where the prisoners were to be confined, an incident occurred, the account of which is interesting as showing the sort of glimpses into the conditions of France under Napoleon, incidentally afforded by O'Brien's story. A French officer had been boasting of the equality now prevailing in France. "We had not, however, marched more than a mile when a circumstance took place which gave us all a fine specimen of the liberty boasted of in this land of republicanism and equality. A poor man, who appeared to be at least seventy years of age, happened to be conducting a cart along the road, and as he was approaching us this lover of liberty called to him to turn his horses aside until we had passed; but the poor unfortunate old man not hearing, and continuing his way, this brute rode up to him, and beat and mauled him so unmercifully that the seamen literally hissed him, and asked repeatedly, "If that were the liberty he had so much vaunted about a few minutes before?"

That the prisoners when incarcerated at Givet did not lose heart or spirits appears from the account of how they kept the King's birthday. It also gives an amusing picture of French unfamiliarity in those days with certain British institutions of a domestic nature.

At length arrived the glorious 4th of June, the birthday of our sovereign, George the Third; and for this one day at least were our sufferings forgotten and our sorrows cast to the wind. We were resolved, if possible, to make some demonstration in honour of the day; and at last, low as were our pecuniary circumstances, we did contrive to give a birthday dinner to the commandant and to the paymaster of the depot. From this latter officer, whose name was Payne, who had received many civilities.

The day altogether passed off very agreeably until about sunset, when the time arrived for locking the seamen up in the different wards of the gaol. They now gave three tremendous cheers, which flowed from the heart, in commemoration of the day that gave birth to their gracious sovereign; and, as the last cheer stunned and terrified the astounded Frenchman, they hauled in the colours of different nations that they had kept all day streaming out of each window, taking care to have French tri-coloured flag under all, which was never noticed by either commandant or guards. The enthusiastic cheers of nearly a thousand men made a most powerful noise: it was music to our ears as we sat at table, our lodgings being contiguous. The commandant, who was greatly alarmed, imagined that the seamen had revolted and had actually got out of prison: so great was this officer's hurry that he made but one step from the top of the stairs to the bottom. We had some little trouble in getting him on his legs again, and were greatly rejoiced in finding that he had received on injury from this step, or rather fall—assuring him there was no foundation whatever for his fears. However, he would be convinced in person: he therefore went to the prison, and was rejoiced to find everything perfectly tranquil.

Being returned, he observed that the English were "des braves gen" and he would drink another glass of wine in commemoration of King George's birthday. The national dish, roast beef with plum pudding, which we had made ourselves, was not forgotten upon this occasion. "Monsieur" liked the well-done or outside part of the former extremely; but the latter neither of our guests would touch for a long time. At last, by dint of persuation, they condescended to taste it; and so sudden was the transition made upon them by that taste that we had some pains to secure ourselves a part, though it was a pretty sizable pudding. They exclaimed as they gulped it down, "Sacre bleu, comme il est bon!"—"Ma foi, oui!" repeated each alternately. We felt highly pleased at the sight, and laughed heartily.

ESCAPE AND RE-CAPTURE.

O'Brien was not long in planning an escape with some of his companions. But before doing so they disobeyed orders in order to get themselves closely confined. Their reason for this was typical of the British officer. It was several days before we succeeded in being deprived of our passports, or "permissions"; and we suspected, or rather felt confident from the lenity shown to us, that our design of escape was suspected. Our personal honour, as well as that of the navy,—and, indeed, of the English nation in general,—had precluded the possibility of our attempting to escape whilst we were upon what was deemed, by the French commandant, parole: but now we were literally under close confinement; and with the reflection that, perhaps, so favourable an opportunity of getting away might never again be offered to us, we were not slow in forming our resolutions.

These Englishmen appear to have been able to pass as natives of the country, which says much for the proficiency in "modern languages" of the officers of those days. While attempting to make their way from their prison to the sea coast after effecting escape, they represented themselves more than once as conscripts on route to join their regiment. On one occasion,

Two women and a man passed close by us. The women continued to walk on, but the latter halted and turned on his heel. I was next to him. He eyed me closely, and exclaimed, "Vous-etes Anglais!" To which I replied, "Je suis aussi bon Francois que vous, je l'espere." This was the only time in the whole course of my life that I had felt afraid to acknowledge my country. The women, hearing the conversation, called to the fellow "to come along and mind his own business." He appeared to wish to remain; but on their repeatedly calling him, he left us. Having been joined by our companions, we proceeded.

But they were not always so fortunate. At Etaples they fell into the hands of Custom-house officers, and had to tell a story previously agreed upon. They were, so they declared, shipwrecked Americans who had made their way across France from Marseilles. But an examination before the Mayor and "an American gentleman" burst the bubble.

After a little deliberation we clearly perceived the inutility of holding out, so we at once acknowledged who and what we were. The brigadier assured us that he had been confident from the moments he first saw us that we were English, and he would now do everything in his power to comfort us under our present embarrassments, but he had no superior officer of his corps nearer than Boulogne, where he should send us the next day; and for that night he would allow us to go to an inn to get ourselves a little in order, but with a strong escort; and we should be obliged to provide that escort with every necessary, and to pay the men six livres (five shillings) each for the night. This we readily agreed to. Once more we were prisoners: our state of mind was truly miserable.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

TURKISH TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

The "Standard's" Constantinople correspondent states that the Porte has decided to give satisfaction to the British claims, and has ordered a complete evacuation of the Aden hinterland.

LATER.

Five officers of the Dublin Fusiliers have been ordered to start for Aden immediately. The regiment has been ordered to Dala on the Anglo-Turkish frontier.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

The Dublin Fusiliers start to-day. The 6th Mountain Battery has been landed and follows directly it is released from quarantine.

CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

THE ARREST OF MACEDONIAN LEADERS

PROTESTS FROM REVOLUTIONISTS.

THE COMING TROUBLE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

The arrested Macedonian leaders have been sent to Eastern Bulgaria and will there be interned.

A mass meeting of ten thousand people has been held at Sofia at which violent speeches were made condemning the action of the Government as illegal and demanding the re-establishment of the Macedonian Societies.

The semi-official journal "Fremdenblat" describes the Bulgarian Government's action as correct and prudent.

The "Standard's" Vienna correspondent states that eight bands of Macedonian insurgents have appeared in the district of Monastir.

It is believed in Constantinople that the Bulgarian Government acting against the Macedonian Committees will, in no way, prevent an outbreak of the troubles in Macedonia in the spring, in view of the existence of a revolutionary organisation in the interior of Macedonia independent of the Sofia Central Committee.

ITALY AND THE BALKANS.

RESULTS OF COUNT LAMSDORFF'S TOUR.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Speaking in the Italian Chamber Signor Bacelli, Foreign Under Secretary, referring to Macedonia, said that Count Lamsdorff's recent tour was undertaken for the purpose of harmonising the requirements of civilization with the maintenance of the territorial status quo. Count Lamsdorff had dissipated all fears regarding the situation and had done much to assure the maintenance of the existing conditions which was the best safeguard of Austrian and Italian interests. The Italian Government welcomed the tour with the liveliest satisfaction, and had notified its agreement with the negotiations at Vienna.

THE GRENADIERS' SCANDAL,

COLONEL KINLOCH'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Colonel Francis Lloyd has been recalled from retirement on half-pay to command the Grenadier Guards, in succession to Colonel Kinloch.

SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

ATTITUDE OF BOTHA AND DELAREY.

ENLIGHTENING CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence between Lord Milner and Messrs Botha and Delarey, referring to the Legislative Council on which they declined to sit, has been published.

The Generals say that the time for popular representative institutions has not yet arrived, and they doubt whether the time has come for nominated legislature. The Colonies, they say, need time to recuperate. The proposed council will cause dangerous agitation jeopardising the good work already done.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

THE LOYALTY OF THE BOND.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Beaufort West, referred to the recent speeches by Mr. De Waal, the Secretary of the Bond, deprecating boycotting Loyalists. He added that Mr. De Waal had personally assured him that he and those whom he represented were willing to work for the common good. Mr. De Waal was personally prepared to give proofs of this.

Mr. Chamberlain appealed to the British not to receive such assurances with suspicion.

THE PHILIPPINES CURRENCY BILL.

PASSED BY U. S. SENATE.

The Washington Senate has passed the Philippines Currency Bill with Mr. Patterson's amendment authorising President Roosevelt to invite gold and silver standard countries to confer with the United States with the object of establishing a commercial exchange in the relationship between gold and silver countries.

AMERICA AND THE TRUSTS.

CHIEF OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Cortelyon, President Roosevelt's Secretary, has been appointed head of the new Ministry of Commerce which has been instituted primarily to deal with the Trusts.

THE KANO EXPEDITION.

HOW THE CAPITAL WAS CAPTURED.

THE STORMING OF A GATE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Reuter's correspondent sends a despatch from Zungeru, dated the 14th instant. He reports that after fruitless bombardment of the main gate of Kano, the British stormed a gate a mile distant.

The storming party was headed by Lieutenant Dyer, of the Life Guards, who was twice wounded. The enemy numbered 5,000. There was no street fighting.

Sir Frederick Lugard is now at Zaria and will probably proceed to Kano to instal the new King. The population of the country is tranquil and has accepted the situation.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MEMORIAL TO LORD LYTTON.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

A memorial to Lord Lytton has been unveiled in the crypt of St. Paul's. Numerous friends were present at the ceremony.

GOLD IN EGYPT.

REEFS OF REMARKABLE RICHNESS.

Considerable attention is being directed to the gold discoveries in the Nile Valley. Experts allege the existence of extensive reefs of remarkable richness. The shares of the Company formed to operate there, recently standing at £3-5, are now quoted at £10.

ABDICATION OF KING OSCAR.

TROUBLE BETWEEN NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman," dated London, the 16th instant, says the abdication of the King has led to increased friction between Norway and Sweden, the matter in dispute being the independent Consulates which Norway wishes to establish. Leading Norwegian officers are making use of threats.

It is reported that serious damage is feared to the commercial interests of both countries.

Reuter's Stockholm correspondent telegraphed on the 23rd ultimo:—Acting upon medical advice the King has abandoned for the present his projected visit to Norway and has decided temporarily to entrust the government of the country to the Crown Prince who, it is stated, will take over the Regency at the beginning of next week.

The following official bulletin has been issued regarding the state of King Oscar's health:—"The King who for some time past has been in failing health and has been especially affected by the anxiety caused him by the illness of his youngest son, Prince Eugene, is consequently in need of rest. He has therefore been advised to withdraw for some time from affairs of State."

The bulletin bears the signature of his Majesty's Swedish and Norwegian household physicians, MM. Flensburg and Egeberg.

Another telegram from Christiania of the same day says:—The Storthing to-day adopted by 81 votes to 32 the resolution introduced by its President for the establishment of a separate Norwegian Consular system. The members of the Right belonging to the minority in the House voted in favour of the resolution, their leaders expressing the hope that the joint negotiations would bring the Swedish-Norwegian Consular question to a satisfactory termination.

THE SERVICES.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17,

Mr. Cox Controller of the Indian Treasuries, proceeds on one year's leave, Mr. Barrow from Bombay officiating for him.

Mr. Doran, Deputy Director-General of Post Offices, has one year's leave, Mr. Maxwell officiating, and Mr. Harrison acting as Postmaster-General, Bombay.

On Relief by Colonel Wilson at the end of April, Mr. Priestley, Director of Railway Traffic, proceeds on two years' leave.

THE WAZIRISTAN MEDAL.

The dies for the Waziristan medal have arrived, and arrangements are being made to begin issuing the medal.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

Captains E. M. Hughes and A. R. Rawlins have been ordered to Aden en route to Obbia to join the Bikanir Camel Corps.

CRICKET.

AUTHENTICS vs. NORTHERN INDIA.

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 17.

The Oxford Authentics concluded their tour to-day at Cawnpore, where they played a drawn game with Upper India. On play being resumed Marsham was soon stumped off Williams for a useful innings of 33. On Goldie's arrival runs came at a great pace. In one over of Simpson-Hayward's he got 18 runs. He was eventually caught at third man by Raphael for a dashing 57. Except Reynolds none of the other batsman face the bowling with any confidence. Williams dismissed Ali Hasan and Kaye with consecutive balls and the latter was his 100th victim during the tour. Curiously enough neither Powys-Keck nor Simpson-Hayward got a wickets. Williams came out with the best analysis getting 5 wickes for 40 runs. Upper India followed on, and at the lunch time had all their wickets intact. On resuming Chinnery kept wicket for Headlam who was hurt, and Aspinall fielded as substitute. Reynolds was soon dismissed, but Hoare and Goldie improved matters, and raised the score to 60 before Hoare had to go for a useful 31. Marsham was soon run out by a brilliant effort on the part of Clayton. On Goldie's dismissal for another useful contribut on another victory seemed probable for the Authentics, but Beasley and Westcott, and, after the latter's dismissal, Beasley and Allen prevented this. Beasly was out from the last ball of the day, being snapped at the wicket by Chinnery. At the end Upper India were still 87 runs behind with 3 wickets to fall, so that if there had been more time the Authentics would without a doubt have added another victory to their already long list. This match concludes the tour, and of the 19 matches played 12 have been won, 2 lost and 8 drawn, and all the drawn games have been in the Authentics' favour. These results are much better than the most sanguine antieipations before the tour began, and after leaving Bombay not a single match has been lost—12 have been won and 4 drawn.

Scores:—

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

FIRST INNINGS.

Hornby, c Beasley, b Robinson	44
Chinnery, b Robinson	17
Hollins, b Goldie	25
Simpson-Hayward, c Hoare, b Robinson	88
Clayton, b Robinson	39
Key, c Beasley, b Robinson	116
Williams, st Reynolds, b Robinson	8
Raphael, b Robinson	7
Tomkinson, st Reynolds, b Hoare	46
Headlam, b-w, b Marsham	29
Powys-Keck, not out	18
Extras	49
Total	483

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NORTHERN INDIA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rose	25	0	116	1
Robinson	22	3	146	7
Goldie	14	1	70	1
Ali Hasan	8	0	65	0
Kaye	3	0	27	0
Marsham	24	0	15	1

NORTHERN INDIA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Bailey, c Simpson-Hayward, b Williams	0	b Simpson-Hayward	10
Howe, c Headlam, b Hornby	22	c Aspinall, b Williams	31
Marsham, st Headlam, b Williams	33	run out	7
Westcott, b Williams	4	l-b-w, b Powys-Keck	15
Goldie, c Raphael, b Williams	57	c Hollins, b Simpson-Hayward	40
Beasley, c Williams, b Hornby	4	c Chinnery, b Key	86
Allen, c Raphael, b Clayton	8	not out	16
Reynolds, c Headlam, b Clayton	35	b Williams	1
Ali Hasan, c Hornby, b Williams	0	to bat	
Kaye, b Williams	0		
Robinson, not out	3		
Extras	15	Extras	17
Total	176	Total (for 7 wickets)	223

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
(a) Williams	12	3	45	5	15	2	60	2
(b) Simpson-Hayward	8	0	46	0	11	2	44	3
Powys Keck	6	2	17	0	11	0	29	1
Hornby	8	0	43	3	11	4	38	0
Clayton	54·5	0	10	2	4	1	12	0
Key	0	0	0	0	5	0	23	1

(a) 3 no balls. (b) 1 wide ball.

THE GAUGE OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

An important note by Mr. Hebbert, Consulting Engineer to the Railways, Lucknow, is issued, suggesting certain principles to be kept in view in the future policy of the Government of India with regard to the gauge of Indian Railways. It states that the demands which have been or will be made by certain administrations, whose lines are entirely on metre gauge for—(1)—access to the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi, and (2)—for permission to double their tracks in parts, affords the Government of India an opportunity of putting the gauge question on a stable and logical footing. The course advocated is to gradually relegate the metre gauge lines to what is described as their proper function as cheap substitute to be adopted for the extension of communications into the interior by branches supplementary to and pioneers of future developement of the main arterial broad gauge system, and to no longer require each line to restrict itself to a particular gauge but to allow it to build on two or even three gauges as circumstances direct. Instead of extending the metre gauge systems to sea Mr. Hebbert advocates allowing them to either build broad gauge lines themselves to convey their traffic thither, or to utilise existing broad gauge lines for this purpose, in which case metre gauge systems should be allowed to provide themselves with broad gauge rolling stock, and should have running powers on broad gauge lines. As regards the question of increasing the capacity of metre gauge lines Mr. Hebbert recommends that instead of doubling any particular section it should be converted into a single broad gauge when traffic cannot be better served by building a chord. In other words dual gauge systems should be encouraged and double tracks on metre gauge lines disapproved with a view to the ultimate conversion of the metre gauge lines into broad gauge. As practical examples of the working of the system he advocates, Mr. Hebbert recommends—(1)—that the Bengal and North Western Railway should be allowed to extend its system across the Ganges only on condition that its lines of Ganges be built on the broad gauge; (2)—that the Jodhpur-Bikanir system should be allowed to construct a broad gauge line from Chhor via Umarkote to Jangshahi, with running powers into Karachi; (3)—that after the congestion of the traffic on the Bandikui-Ajmere section between Delhi and Bombay has been relieved by the construction of the Rewari-Phalera chord and broad gauge Nagda-Bandikui line the Bandikui section should ultimately be converted to broad gauge; and (4)—that the lines from Arkonam and Madras to Villapuram should be converted to broad gauge, and that the Villapuran Trichinopoly track should eventually be broad gauge, as also the proposed new chord from Trichinopoly to Rameswaram.

THE BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship to-day Mr. Pearson, the holder, and Mr. Nelson-Wright, the Allahabad representative, defeated Mr. Macmurphy and Mr. Whelan, respectively, while Mr. Gresson beat Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Chatterton beat Mr. Licke.

ASSISTANT ORDNANCE CONSULTING OFFICER.

The appointment for two years has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State of an officer on £600 yearly, with travelling allowance, as Assistant Ordnance Consulting Officer for India.

LORD KITCHENER.

It is understood that Lord Kitchener will not spend a long time in Simla this year. He reaches that station late in May and leaves again in August to visit Gilgit and Chitral.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Balfe, Judge-Advocate-General in India, has four months' leave home preparatory to retirement.

Captain Richardson, 19th Bengal Infantry, officiates as Staff Captain for mobilisation vice Captain Lloyd proceeded on service to Somaliland.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mein will command the 12th Bengal Infantry on reconstitution, and will have Major Webster as his Second-in-Command.

Captain Pritchard, 2nd Welsh Regiment, becomes Adjutant of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of that regiment.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

REIGN OF TERROR IN THE CAUCASUS.

COUNTRY INFESTED BY BRIGANDS.

London, Feb. 1.—There is an alarming increase of brigandage in the Caucasus. Even garrison towns are paying regular tribute to the bands of brigands. Attacks on the stations and trains of the Vladikovkas railways are frequent, and many travellers have been killed.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

GERMANY UNDERSTANDS.

London Feb. 1.—Count Sternberg, who is acting as German Ambassador at Washington, in a gushing interview published in an American newspaper, says that the Monroe doctrine is as well understood in Germany as in the United States, and that foreign powers will strictly observe the limits placed by the doctrine on their actions. Moreover, landgrabbing, says the Count, would bring disaster on Germany.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

THE PROTECTION OF ALGIERS.

London, Feb. 1—Mulai Arafa, the Sultan's uncle, is trying to stem the anti-Christian movement in the direction of Algeria, owing to the ominous warning by M. Delcasse, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in France, that France will protect Algeria against fanaticism, and will even invade Morocco, if necessary, to secure that object. The policy of Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Secretary, is identical with that of M. Delcasse, with a view to ensuring peace and quietness in Tangiers.

DESTROYERS IN COLLISION.

London, Feb. 1st.—The torpedo-boat destroyers "Teazer" and "Starfish," collided in Portsmouth dockyard. The bows of the "Teazer" were badly damaged, and the "Starfish" was also slightly injured.

A NAVAL RESERVE FOR CANADA.

London, January 31st.—In the Canadian House of Commons, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, has introduced a bill for the establishment of a Colonial Naval Reserve. A naval commander has gone to Newfoundland to investigate the working of the Naval Reserve in that colony.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT KIMBERLEY.

AN IMPERIAL SPEECH.

London, January 31st.—The Mayoress of Kimberley presented to Mrs. Chamberlain a beautiful silver casket containing five magnificent rough diamonds.

The reception accorded to Mr. Chamberlain at the Kimberley Town Hall was the most enthusiastic and most frenzied of the tour.

The Colonial Secretary, responding to the welcome, delivered what is described as a great Empire speech. He declared that unless Cape Colony altered her policy she would be left in the cold when the Federation of South Africa came about.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, the Cape Premier, was loudly hissed on leaving the building.

At a banquet in the evening, Mr. Chamberlain eulogised the town of Kimberley as the mother of South Africa and as being responsible for the existence of the Rand as well as Rhodesia.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

A FULL ENTRY LIST AND A BIG ATTENDANCE.

THE FIRST DAY'S JUDGING.

YESTERDAY afternoon under beautiful conditions the annual Bombay Horse Show was opened on the Oval. Held in conjunction with the Race fortnight, this event is always assured of a big attendance of those who take a deep interest in horses. From every point of view the show quite eclipsed all previous years. The entry list was augmented by upwards of forty, the class of animals on exhibition was distinctly improved upon, and the attendance of the general public was eminently satisfactory. The scene in the showyard was indeed exceedingly attractive. The judging which was commenced punctually at three o'clock was followed with keen enjoyment. The show, as is always the case, was patronised by his Excellency Lord Northcote and his Highness the Aga Khan, and Lieut.-General Sir R. C. Low also lent their names and presence to the event. The arrangement which are in the hands of Messrs W. E Crum and A. Wilkinson, the joint Honorary Secretaries, were admirably carried out.

The following are the members of the General Committee:—Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., President; Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K. C. M. G.; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, I. M. S.; Capt. E. Brandreth; Mr. D. N. Graham; Lieut.-Col. Boyd, I. M. S.; Prince Samatsinoji of Palitana, Lieut.-Col. Owen, Colonel Eccles; Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas; Mr. J. A. Lord, M. F. H.; Major-Genl. Burnett, C. B.; Major Mills, A.V.D.; Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E.; Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas; Mr. J. L Symons; Mr. Sulleman Cassum Mitha; Mr. Douglas Bennet; Mr. Sulliman Abdul Wahed; Mr. C. N. Wadia; Mr. D. Scott Powell; Mr. G. Prior De Saone, and Col. Hodgkinson. The local Executive Committee are:—Capt. F. D. Hunt, A.V.D., Mr. F. A. Prevost, Mr. T. L. Roberts, Mr. C.M. Ross, and Lieut.-Col. Baker, I. M. S. Colonel Anderson acted as honorary Veterinary Surgeon.

As has been mentioned already, the entries show a good deal of improvement in point of number upon those of last year. Several classes fell through owing to lack of entries; and after the experience of last year it is to be presumed that in some of these cases there is not sufficient interest in them to secure a satisfactory entry. For instance, in the event for Chargers of Other Classes than English and Colonial not a single entry was obtained. Bearing in mind the fact that last year there were only three competitors, it almost appears that there are not enough animals coming under this designation in the city of a sufficiently good class for the show ring. In the class for Pairs in Double Harness under 14-3 there was another failure, and there were no entries in the team class. The Driving Competition for Pairs also failed, and this seems a pity, as from a spectacular point of view the class is well worth inclusion in the programme. These failures, however, made little difference in the aggregate of the entries, for, as has been pointed out last year, the classes were very poorly patronised. On the other hand, several new classes have come into existence this year. An interesting class which produced a round dozen of competitors is that for Hacks 14-2 and under, the property of owners of one horse only. The quality of this class as a whole shows that private individuals in Bombay have a very good idea of a hunter. A new class for Ladies' Horses also attracted a fairly good field. Taking the entries as a whole there are this year 36 more than last, the numbers being 412 against 376. This is a very satisfactory improvement, and shows undoubtedly that the interest taken in the show by owners of horses in this city is on the increase. It is significant also to note that the number of polo ponies entered is larger than last year, and amounts to 41. The Judges were Col. P. K. Beaver, Lieut. Col. J. W. A. Morgan, Major Hazelton, Capt. E. Brandreth, and Mr. F. A. Prevost. The first class to go to the ring was that for Light Weight Arabs and Country-bred Polo Ponies. The class as a whole was a very good one though one or two of the animal appeared to be rather out of condition. There were nine exhibits, and all seemed very well fitted for polo. Mr. D. N. Graham and Major Lloyd Jones were extremely close, and the first award eventually went to a neat little bay Arab Conductor. He was in fine to the former's feather and well furnished. The seven chargers which were entered in the next class all belonged to men of the mounted police. As a rule this class attracts exhibits from H. E. the Governor's Body-Guard and occasionally from the various troops stationed in the city. Several well-known horses were, however, missing this year. The animals were Persians and Arabs, and were mostly greys. They were a well matched lot, but seemed to lack bone. Dafedar Mahomed Khan won with the only chestnut in the class, a well made Persian. Naik Said Peera was second with a big grey Gulf Arab.

A much better lot of animals came from his Excellency the Governor's Body-Guard, but there was again no competition. The first award went to a well made animal, which probably won on account of the splendid condition in which he was exhibited. The Commandant of the Governor's Body-Guard exhibited the whole of the animals, which were nine in number. There was little to choose between any of them in points. The best lot of chargers exhibited were those of the Volunteer Officers and Light Horse. These included a number of well known animals, but the two which occupied the first and second positions were undoubtedly the best of the lot. Mr. T. L. Roberts brown Australian Warlock repeated his victory of last year and ran off with first honours. Mr. Raddie's mare Ladysmith, however, made a good second. There were nine entries. Among the class for Heavy Weight Arabs and C. B. Polo Ponies there were a number of well set up Arabs. No country-breds were entered, and amongst the field of six it was rather difficult to pick the winner. The first award, however, went to Mr. H. Wilkinson's well known chestnut Arab, Woodcote. Mr. D. N. Graham's grey Arab Gelding Dawn was second. Both were in pretty condition, and Captain Greville's well known Hermit would have made a good third. There was good field of Australians in the class for English and Colonial Chargers. Warlock was again entered, but this time he found himself in better company. The first award was carried off by a big black gelding, "Sambo," belonging to Major R. G. Strange. There was little doubt as to the winner, but the second and third prizes took more deciding. Eventually Mr. Ingpen's bay gelding "Edward 7th" was given second place, and Captain Crawford's brown gelding Ivanhoe took the third position. Both were well made animals. The class for polo ponies attracted only seven entries, but the majority of them were neat little animals. Mr. W. E. Crum's brown Australian mare Peewit was, however, a fairly easy first, thus adding to several previous victories.

During the afternoon only one jumping contest was decided. This was for Ponies, 14-2 and under. As a whole the jumping was very good, and it was rendered all the more interesting on account of the fact that two ladies, Mrs. Beatty and Miss Petit, took part, but unfortunately for the first lady her pony refused the second obstacle. Eventually Funny, a beautiful little chestnut Australian, belonging to his Highness the Aga Khan, carried off the first award. She took all the obstacle splendidly and never made a mistake. Mrs. Grafton Young's Topthorn II, also jumped well, and the adjudication of the event would have been more difficult but for the fact that Mrs. Young's pony showed a certain amount of hesitation. He, however, jumped very clearly. There were altogether seventeen entries. A number of pretty little animals were shown in the Single Harness classes. The class for Arabs and Country-breds attracted fifteen entries, and provided a capital exhibition of driving. The first award went to Mr. D. F. Cama's chestnut Arab Bonaparte, a nice little animal with a capital action and in fine fettle. Mr. R. M. Dalal's bay arab Nero made a very good second. The class for Single Harness other than Arabs and Country-breds also attracted a good field. There were eighteen entries and they were of a cosmopolitan character. The majority, however, were Australians and English. The red rosette was awarded to General Sir Robert Low's grey Australian mare Necklace, a splendid little goer with a fine action and in capital fettle. He was well driven, but has so much been got out of her as was the case, with Mr. N. J. Gazdar's brown Australian Becky Sharp, his victory would probably have been easier. Mr. Anandji Nanji's Modesty, a nice little brown English mare, which came in for the third award, also had a splendid action and was well driven. The class for Single Harness other than Arabs and Country-breds was won by a nice type of American belonging to Mr. J. L. Symons' and Mrs. Grafton Young scored another success with her little Australian Topthorn II by carrying off second honours. The last event of the day was for the best turn-out. It was also won by Mr. J. L. Simons Ekkymowl. The band of the North Stafford Regiment rendered a programme of music during the afternoon. The following are the details.:—

LIGHT-WEIGHT ARABS AND COUNTRY-BRED POLO PONIES.

Mr D N Graham b arab ent, Conductor I P A	1
Major Lloyd Jones ches arab g. Bucephalus, 13 3 1-2	2
Mr H P Hebbleshwaite grey arab ent. Cypress, I P A	0
Mr D N Graham b arab ent, Cocktail, I P A	0
Mr R G Campbell ches arab g Marius, I P A	0
Mr J St J Graham br c-b ent Meintop, I P A	0
Mr A S A Westropp, grey c-b m Maisie, I P A	0
Mr T D Moore b arab ent, Squirrel, 13-3 1-2	0
Mr H Wilkinson g arab ent, Nubia, W I T C 13 2 1-2	0

Troop Horses and N.-C. Officers' Chargers belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H. E. the Governor's Body-Guard, and the Mounted Police. Horses other than English and Colonial.

Dafedar Mahomed Khan ches pers ent	1
Naik Said Peera grey Gulf arab ent	2
Naik Mamli Govind grey arab ent	0
Sowar Syed Abdullah grey arab ent	0
Sowar Vali Mahomed grey pers ent	0
Sowar Ayub Khan grey pers ent	0

Troop Horses and N.-C. Officers' Chargers belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H. E. the Governor's Body-Guard, and the Mounted Police. English and Colonial Horses

Commandant, Bombay Body-Guard	1 and 2

Nine entries.

HEAVY-WEIGHT ARABS AND COUNTRY-BRED POLO PONIES.

Mr H Wilkinson ches arab g Woodcote, I P A C	1
Mr D N Graham g arab g Dawn, I P A C	2
Mr P J Mead b arab ent Osman, W I T C, 14-1-2	0
Captain Greville g arab ent Hermit, 14-1	0
Captain Greville b arab ent Merton, 14-1	0
Mr C E Dumford g arab ent Jumbo, 14-1	0

CHARGERS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS AND LIGHT HORSE.

Mr T L Roberts br aus g Warlock	1
Mr F A Beddie b aus m Ladysmith	2
Mr H S Symons b aus m Surprise	0
Mr O Kennedy br aus g Nithsdale	0
Mr T McLachlan b aus m Waltz Heather	0
Mr H W Stovold b aus g Red Lichtie	0
Mr E G Duxbury ches aus g Swears	0
Mr J P Davies b aus g Rex	0
Mr H O Coates ches aus g Jack	0

ALL POLO PONIES.

Mr W E Crum br aus m Peewit, I P A	1
Mr W Gibson bay aus m Rejected, W I T C, 14-1-2	2
Mr D N Graham g s af g Peter, I P A	0
Mr R G Campbell ches arab g Marius, I P A	0
Mr J St. J Graham br aus m Peggy, I P A	0
Captain Forbes bay aus m Prize Packet, W I T C, 14-1	0
Captain Forbes bay aus m Blister, W I T C, 14 1-2	0

ENGLISH AND COLONIAL CHARGERS.

Major R G Strange bl aus g Sambo	1
Mr Ingpen b aus g Edward 7th	2
Capt Crawford br aus g Ivanhoe	3
Mr T L Roberts br aus g Warlock	0
Capt Crawford br aus g Waverly	0
Genl. Sir Robert Low b aus g Rector	0
Major Cleveland, I M S, b aus g Dugiat	0
Lt.-Col. Bayly, C B., D S O, br aus g Kruger	0
Lt.-Col. Bayly, C B., D S O, ches aus m My Dream	0
Mr F A Beddie b aus m Ladysmith	0
Mr R W Harter b aus m Dear Dear	0
Commandant, Bombay Body-Guard, br aus g No. 49	0
Commandant, Bombay Body-Guard, b aus g No. 50	0

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR PONIES, 14-2 AND UNDER.

H H The Aga Khan ches aus g Funny, 14-1	1
Mrs Grafton Young bl ro aus g Topthorn II	2
Aga S Shah ches aus m Meshie, 13-3 1-2	3
Mr F J Rome dun aus m Mischief 13-3 3-4, W I T C	0
Mr A G Barr g aus g Ugly, 14-1 1-2	0
Mr D N Graham g s afr g Peter, I P A C	0
Mr O C B Wimbush b aus g Jumbo	0
Mr A S A Westropp g c-b. m Maisie, I P A C	0
Mr W E Crum br aus m Peswit, I P A C	0
Mrs Beatty b c-b m Vigilance 14-2	0
Mr. A D Younghusband bl aus g Vandyke, 14	0
Mr. J St J Graham br c-b g Maintop, I P A C	0
Major Rogers br aus m Nancy, I P A C	0
Mr H Wilkinson ches arab g Woodcote, I P A C	0
Miss Petit b eng g Robin Adair, 14-2	0
Mr D N Graham g arab g Dawn, I P A C	0
Mr R G Baldock	0

SINGLE HARNESS, ARABS AND COUNTRY-BREDS, (HORSE OR PONY.)

Mr D F Cama ches arab ent Bonaparte	1
Mr R M Dalal b arab ent Nero	2
Captain Greville grey c b g Ironmaster	0
Captain Young, I M S b c b m Gossip	0
Mr S McCausland g arab ent Rip	0
Mrs H E John ches arab ent Rufus	0
Mr S A Wahed ches arab ent Fitedy	0
Mr S A Wahed b arab ent Bagdad	0
Major C F Murray bl c b g Sir Laddie	0
Mrs Stauber b c b m Silvertail	0
Mr Anandji Nanji b arab ent Chota Sahib	0
Mr S A Nathan bl c b m Polly	0
Mr N P Karani b c b m Miss Allan Bala	0
Mr N P Karani g c b g Little Doctor	0
Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy dun c b m Dunny	0

SINGLE HARNESS OTHER THAN ARABS AND COUNTRY-BREDS OVER 14-2.

Genl Sir Robert Low b aus m Necklace	1
Mr N J Gazdar br aus m Becky Sharo	2
Mr Anandji Nanji br eng m Modesty	3
Mr J Gazdar bl aus g Eboulte	0
Mr O G Owen b aus g Broker	0
Mr H Stauber b aus g Kinz	0
Mr Anandji Nanji bl russ m Molly	0
Mr S A Nathan g huogra g Adoais	0
H H The Gaekwar Baroda b eng g Ram	0
H H The Gaekwar Baroda b eng g Shatroogan	0
Mr J Merwanjee br aus m Neaist	0
Commandant, Bombay Body-Guard br aus g No. 53	0
Mr Powvalla br aus m Perdita	0
Mr J N Tata br eng g Baston	0
Lady Jenkins b aus m Jill	0
Messrs Beattie Bros	0
Mr R G Baldock b aus g Heron Prince	0
Mr C Bleach b eng g Irish Lad	0

SINGLE HARNESS: OTHER THAN ARABS AND COUNTRY-BREDS 14-2 AND UNDER.

Mr J L Symons ches amer m Ekkymawl 14-2	1
Mrs Grafton Young bl rn aus g Topthorn II 14-2	2
Mrs Prior de Saone br aus m Winual, 14-1	3
Mr J Gazdar br eng m Dolly Varden 14	0
Lieut.-Col R Baker, I M S, b aus m Macushla 14-1 1-2	0
Lieut.-Col R Baker, I M S, b aus m Mavourneen 14-1 1-2	0
Mr R W L Dunlop dun aus m Cream 13-2 3-4	0
Miss Petit b eng m Robin Adair 14-2	0
Mr A M T Jackson roan aus g Chestnut Mouse 13-3	0
Miss Nathan iron grey aus g Romulus 13-2	0
Mr F A Prevost g amer g Panch 14-1	0
Mr A D Younghusband bl aus g Vandyke 14	0
Mr Powvalla b aus m Pallas 14-1 1-2	0
Mr J Fairclough g aus g Sir Robert 14-2	0
Mr O V Muller b aus m Mabel 14-2	0
Mr R M Dalal b aus m Bess 13-3	0
Mr R G Baldock	0

BEST TURN-OUT.

Mr J L Symons ches amer g Ekkymowl	1
Mrs Grafton Young bl rn aus g Topthorn II	2
Mr J Merwanjee b aus m Pallas	3
Capt Greville g c b g Ironmaster	0
Mr Anandji Nanji br eng m Modesty	0
Mr Anandji bl Nanji russ m Molly	0
Mr Anandji Nanji bl russ m Mary	0
Miss Nathan iron gr aus g Romulus	0
Mr F A Prevost g amer g Panch	0
Mr Powvala b aus m Pallas	0
Mr Powvala br aus m Perdita	0
Mr R G Baldock	0
Mr O V Muller b aus m Mabel	0

BOXING AT THE CIRCUS.

As already announced on Friday evening a boxing contest will take place in connection with Harmston's Circus. The contestants are Artie Tally (Ireland) and Jack Hardman (England), and the fight will be for a stake of Rs. 1,000. The following gentlemen are upon the committee of management:—Captain J. Lewis, Secretary, Poona Naval and Military Boxing Tournament; Lieutenant W. P. S. Jones, R. A.; Mr. A. Sidney Gaultrey; Captain R. H. Ross, R. A. M. C.; Mr. C. A. Ellis; Lieutenant O. F. Cooper; Mr. Marshall Reid, C.I.E. The match will take place under the patronage of Sir James Willcocks, and by special permission of the Commissioner of Police of Bombay. To-day the usual matinee will be held at the circus, and children will be admitted at half price. On Saturday two safety bicycles will be given away, the conditions being the same as on previous occasions at the circus.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

ADDRESS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

YESTERDAY afternoon the annual Convocation of the Bombay University was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor presided, and there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen and students in the hall long before the proceedings commenced. The galleries, were well filled by students. At 5-15 p.m. the precession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows entered the hall, when all present rose and remained standing until the Vice Chancellor had taken his seat. The procession advanced, headed by the Assistant Registrar, Mr. B. M. Pundit, till it reached the steps of the dais, where it halted and formed a double line (each pair of Fellows separating to the

bhashankar Kunverji Bhatt, of Samaldas College.

The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarships.—To Chunilal Narambhai Patel and Ramprasad Manekjal Trivedi, both of Nadiad High School.

The James Greaves Scholarship.—To Jamshed Rustomji Daruvala, of R. S. Dalal High School, Broach.

The Colonel Petrick French Scholarship.—To Gopal Prabhakar Bhandarkar, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Dewan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Vaidya Scholarship.—To Amrit Sitaram Pradhan, of Private Tuition.

The Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883.—To Irene Mabel Dewey, of Grant Medical College.

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarships :—

In Arts.—To Krishnaji Shripat Mhaskar, of Elphinstone College.

In Medicine.—To Avanbai Byramji Patell, of Grant Medical College.

The Lady Resy Medical Scholarship.—To Laetitia Luzia Cornelia Menezes, of Tutorial Matriculation Class, Bombay.

The Jamshedji Nasarwanji Petit Zend Scholarship.—To Manekji Ratonji Daver, of St. Xavier's College.

The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship for the encouragement of Technical Education.—To Nathu Jashraj Mehta, of Wilson College.

The Vallabhdas Valji Scholarship.—To Vallabhdas Jivandas Ashar, of Gokuldas Tejpal High School.

The R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship. —To Hoosain Somji Merchant, of Anjuman-i-Islam High School.

The Mancherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship.—To Peroha Pestonji Khambatta, of Government Law School.

The Mrs. Satyavati Lallubhai Samaldas Scholarship.—To Harriette Hunt, of Grant Medical College.

The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship.—To Jalibai Bomanji Sorabji Engineer, of Grant Medical College.

The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize.—To Vinayak Nandshankar Mehta, of Elphinstone College.

The Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship.—To Naserwanji Ardeshir Kasad, of Sir Cowasji Jehangir N. T. Madressa.

The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship.—To Anasuya Shridhar Bhandarkar, of Elphinstone College.

The Bai Amai Kharshetji Rustamji Cama Scholarship.—To Jamshedji Navroji Dastur, of Wilson College.

The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Trayambak Mohoniraj Ghotankai, of Deccan College.

The Lord Sandhurst Scholarship.—To Jakeria Moledina Pirbhai, of Gokuldas Tejpal High School.

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship.—To Pirojshah Bomanji Choksi, of Elphinstone College.

The Uttamram Memorial Scholarship.—To Jayashankar Pitamber Trivedi, of Ahmedabad High School.

The Ebrahim Nurdin Scholarship.—To Fazlay Hussain Lukmanji Madrasi, of Esplanade High School.

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Legal Scholarship.—To Vinayak Krishna Rajwade, of Government Law School.

The Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi Khoja Testimonial Scholarship.—To Usman Ibrahim Sayani, of Elphinstone College.

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships.—To Keshav Vishnu Budhkar, B.A., and Atmaram Bhaskar Vaidya, L. C. E., of Deccan College and the College of Science, respectively.

The Mis Yamunabai Atmaram Dalvi Scholarship.—To Kshama Shankarrao Pandit, of Private Tuition.

The Byramjee Nusserwanjee Koyajee Scholarship.—To Hosangji Hormasji Chinwala, of Surat Mission High School.

The Mrs. Gangubai R. V. Dhamnaskar Scholarship.—To Malharrao Bhavantrao Bhonsale, of Rajaram High School, Kolhapur.

The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship.—To Atisukhashankar Kamleshankar Trivedi, of Gujarat College.

The Nandashankar Parvatishankar Dave Scholarship.—To Chandramukhram Dhanvantram Pandya, of Gujarat Law Class.

The Rajaram Govindram Scholarship.—To Chandulal Jamnadas Munim, of Esplande High School.

The Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit (First Baronet) Scholarship.—To Jamshed Rustomji Daruvala, of R. L. Dalal High School, Broach.

PRIZES.

The Bai Maneckbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To Adusinda Heremita Athayde, of Clare Road Convent, Byculla.

The Dosabhoy Hormujee Cama Prize.—To Dosabhai Rustamji Bardi, L.M. & S., of Grant Medical College.

The Karsandas Mulji Prize.—To Chunilal Vijbhucandas Mehta, M.A., of St. Xavier's College.

The Hughlings Prize.—To Hormusji Sorabji Captain, of St. Xavier's College.

The James Taylor Prize.—To Vinayak Nandshankar Mehta, of Elphinstone College.

The Basu Bapuji Prize.—To Yashwant Amrit Thombare, of Baroda College.

The Venayekrao Jagonnathji Sankersett Prize.—To Trayambak Mohoniraj Ghotankar, of Deccan College.

The Gibbs Prize.—To Purushottam Padmakar Bapat, of Elphinstone College.

The Sinclair Prize.—To Mahomed Umer Shaikh, of Akola High School.

The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Prize, To Sorabji Dorabji Saklatvala, B. A., of St. Xavier's College.

"The Jamshedji Dorabji Nasgaunvala Prize. —To Ardeshir Burjorji Spencer of the College of Sience, Poona.

The Charles Morehead Prize.—To Irene Mabel Dewey and Vishvanath Chintaman Gokhle, both of Grant Medical College.

The Balkrishna Sadamji Prize.—To Navajbai Sorabji Captain, of Grant Medical College.

The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibhai Prize.—To Mulji Jetha Anjaria, of Alfred High School, Bhuj.

The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize for 1892.—To Vishnu Venkatesh Deshpande, B.A., (of Fergusson College.

The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize for 1898.—To Durlabhji Revashankar Anjaria, of Samaldas and Baroda Colleges.

The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize for 1902.—To Purushottam Damodar Bhide, of Wilson College.

The Judge Spencer Prize.—To Vinayak Krishna Rajwade, of Government Law School.

The Narayan Mahadev Parmanand Prize.—To Kshama Shankarrao Pandit, of Private Tuition.

The Chatfield Prize.—To Kshama Shankarrao Pandit, of Private Tuition.

FELLOWSHIP.

The Mohobat Fellowship.—To Hasan Ibrahim Sayani, B.A., of Elphinstone College.

MEDALS.

The Manekjee Limjee Gold Medal for 1901.—To Ranchhodlal Bapalal Shah, B. A., of Baroda and Wilson Colleges.

The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize.—To Solomon Judah, of Government Law School.

The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize.—To Ardeshir Burjorji Spencer, of the College of Science, Poona.

The Chancellor's Medal.—To Annant Shridhar Kotibhaskar, of St. Xavier's College.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To Vinayak Nandshankar Mehta, of Elphinstone College.

The Queen-Empress Silver Medal.—To Irene Mabel Dewey, of Grant Medical College.

The Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik Gold Medal for 1901.—To Harikrishna Fakirbhai Bhat, B. A., of Elphinstone College.

The Bai Hirabai Pestanji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal.—To Navajbai Sorabji Captain, of Grant Medical College.

The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal and Prize.—To Harilal Bamji Vora, of Wilson College.

The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal.—To Ardeshir Pestanji Bacha, of Grant Medical College.

COLLEGES.

The Gujarat Law Class has been permanently recognised for the purposes of the First L.L. B. Examination. Recognition for 3 more years has been granted to the Sind Law Class.

ENDOWMENTS.

Of the five offers of Endowments which were under consideration at this time last year three were accepted with the best thanks of the Senate.

The Syndicate have also under consideration the following new offers of additional endowments :—

An offer of Rs. 10,600 from the Chairman of the Max Muller Memorial Fund Committee for the purpose of establishing a free Sanskrit Library.

An offer of Rs. 6,000 from the Secretary of the Lord Sandhurst Memorial Fund Committee for the foundation of a Gold Medal in the name of Lord Sandhurst.

An offer of Rs. 6,000 from Rao Bahadur R. V. Dhamnaskar for the foundation of a Scholarship in the name of his late wife Bai Ahalyabai.

An offer of Rs. 6,000 from the Trustees of the late Mr. N. J. Wadia Charity Fund for the foundation of a Scholarship in the name of the late Mr Nasarvanji Jehangirji Wadia.

An offer of Rs. 6,000 from the Executors of the late Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, for the foundation of a Scholarship in the late Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed's name.

In view of the extended sphere of usefulness contemplated for the Indian Universities by the Indian Universities Commission it may not be out of place here to recall the important suggestion made by the late Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, I. C. S., C. S. I., at the last Convocation for the guidance of the future benefactors of the University :—

I wish that the object of persons with limited means wishing to commemorate some relative or distinguished member of a caste or community could be attained by tablets in our Library or some such public portion of our University buildings and that benefactors would thus be encouraged not to found independent small prizes, but to contribute towards large endowments, such as lectureships and chairs in the various sciences.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Financial condition of the University.—During the past year the University had to spend Rs. 15,000 from its reserve fund on account of the increased scale of remuneration to examiners. A Committee of the Syndicate was appointed to revise this scale with a view to bring the expenditure on account of payment to examiners within the income from the fees received from candidates. The readjustment of the scale has fulfilled its object.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

PROPOSED SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

The Vice Chancellor, in addressing the Convocation, said :—The academic year that has closed has witnessed the removal by death or by retirement from India, of a number of eminent names from our Senate-roll. The list of deceased Fellows includes the names of Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, C.S.I., a man of high administrative capacity, and for many years a type of ministerial ability and purity in our city; the Rev. Charles Gilder, for many years an eminent member of the Eurasian community in Western India; Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, B.A., LL.B., long an honoured member of the Bombay Bar and eminent among Gujrati scholars; Dr. J. A. da Gama, Kt., C.I.E., at one time a Syndic in Medicine; and Rao Saheb Madhavlal Hirilal Dasai, B. A., a Gujrati scholar who did much to uphold the reputation of the graduates of the University in the field of vernacular scholarship. This list contains two other names more intimately associated with the life of the University—that of Mr. R. M. Sayani, M. A., LL.B., for many years a Syndic and a member of the Board of Accounts, and that of the Rev. H. Bochum, S. J., Professor of Philosophy in St. Xavier's College. This is not the place to speak of the late Mr. Sayani's services to the public life of the city. I would only observe that he combined, in a manner that is not common, the civic and the academic spirit. The latter lent refinement to his public life, while his experience as a public-spirited citizen contributed in no small measure to the effectiveness of his services in the various offices which he filled in this University. The loss of the Rev. Fr. Bochum has been a loss to the scholarship of the University. Deeply versed in the special studies to which he had given himself he commended himself to all by the gentleness of his manners and the earnestness of his character. These sterling qualities were conspicuous on every occasion in which he took part in the work or councils of the University.

The list of retired Fellows includes the names of Sir. E. C. K. Ollivant, Sir Andrew Wingate, Major-General Bainbridge, I. M. S., each distinguished in his own department of administration, Mr. James Douglas and Dr. D. Macdonald.

Mr. James Douglas, who retired from India after a residence in this city of quite exceptional duration, will long be remembered as the city's historian, and his passion for literary labour and his rare industry in research should remain an example to the alumni of this University, to whom he has shown the way in regions of study that are so near. The mention of your late Registrar will recall the admirable qualities which secured your continuous recognition during a period of office which included no less than six biennial elections. His unfailing courtesy, not only to the officers of the University, to examiners, and to professors, but also to the humblest of its students, will not readily be forgotten. Occupied as he was with many interests, I think we may justly say that during these years of office he made the interests of the University, in a peculiar sense, his own, and that we are to-day reaping the fruit of his faithful and zealous service. In thus bidding farewell to the Registrar who has left us we extend a welcome to Professor Dastur—(applause)—the successor whom you have selected to fill the place left vacant, who may be confidently trusted to maintain the best traditions of the important office to which he has been called.

ENDOWMENTS AND THE NEED FOR MORE.

Under the head of Endowments the Annual Report of the Syndicate enumerates some welcome additions to the scholarships of the University. The name of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit will be commemorated by the two scholarships founded by the late Baronet's two grandsons, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, respectively. To these should be added the Rajaram Govindram Scholarship founded by Mr. Moulal Narotamdas. Five offers of endowments are now under consideration, one of which has a special interest, as it contemplates the addition to the University Library of a collection of Sanskrit works to bear the name of the late Professor Max Muller. But this, as well as the application of the four other offers referred to, belongs to the business of the coming year. Such evidence of a public benevolent interest in the University are most gratifying; but any one who examines the finances of the University must be struck as much by its poverty in one department as by its riches in another. The number of its prizes and rewards for the successful student is in remarkable contrast to its entire want of resources for university purposes in the stricter sense of the term. We have funds for helping deserving students through a university course, funds for rewarding a few of the more industrious graduates who continue their literary studies, and funds for sending our "alumni" to the schools and universities of Great Britain. But the university, as an organization existing for the promotion of learning, possess almost none of the instruments of education. There is a University library notoriously incomplete in all departments and little used by professor or student; and there is an annual course of lectures on the Wilson philological foundation which rarely attracts more than the scantiest audience. When I have mentioned these, I believe I have exhausted the list of the direct contributions of our University to the education of its students. The reason for our poverty in this department is not far to seek. If a university aims at the discharge of no higher function than that of examining candidates and conferring degrees, it cannot hope to attract to itself the benefactions of the friends of education for any other purposes than those which aim at facilitating the path of the student through the various courses which the University lays down. The only object of living interest in the University is the student, and unless as a University we are prepared to undertake a higher function than those which we at present discharge, we cannot expect that public liberality will seek any other than the old channels into which the statutory donation of Rs. 5,000 will continue to flow. But as this is a subject to which I shall have to return later in this address, I pass from it now.

It is gratifying to note that the benefactions to which I have referred promise to be fruitful in effecting their object. We have at present two Sir Mangaldas scholars studying in London, and three more under appointment. Regarding the scholars who are now in England, the Syndicate has received most encouraging reports. The Government of India scholarships which this University enjoys in common with the other Indian universities, have opened up most honourable careers to our more distinguished graduates. Some of these have won high honours at the English universities; some have returned to enter upon that high service in the State to which they have won an entrance through the narrow gate of a keen competition. Of these the latest example is Mr. C. A. Ismail Latif who, after a distinguished career at Cambridge, obtained one of the highest honours open to candidates for the Bar, and crowned his career of study in England by taking the first place in the final examination of the candidates selected for the Indian Civil Service (Applause.) Mr. C. N. Cama, one of the twin brothers to whom reference was made in last year's convocation, has, after taking a high place among the Cambridge wranglers, succeeded in the examination known as the Mathematical Tripos, Part II. to this honoured list must be added those distinguished graduates who have not left our shores but have continued their studies with success and distinction in their own University. Only the few can hope to enjoy the advantages of study at foreign universities. Our main concern must always be with those who must remain in their own land, and it is the interest of this growing class that I mean specially to plead in the appeal which I am going to address to-night to the friends of higher education in Western India.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS.

There is one other point to which I must make a passing reference in this review of the events of the year. The report just submitted to you shows, I fear, a somewhat serious decline in the number and percentage of successful candidates in several of the more important examinations. It is not improbable that this can been in some degree due to a raising of the standard in the examinations referred to. The attention which has been drawn to this subject in the discussions which have gathered round the report of the Universities Commission may have had this as one of its indirect results; but it is impossible to draw any sure conclusions by reason of the disturbing influence that has come from the continued annual prevalence of plague at so many of our educational centres. Those who know the conditions under which University and secondary education has been carried on during these past seven years—amid the constant migration of students from college to college and with only a partial attendance on the part of large numbers of them—are not surprised by these fluctuations in the University results even when they are most marked. They are prepared for such anomalies in an anomalous time, and their predominant feeling is one of thankfulness that under the pressure of a great calamity, which has annually denuded schools and colleges of their students, our educational system has not gone under. I am more than ever convinced of the wisdom of the policy of elasticity in the matter of college attendance which applied to a body of young men who know their own interests and are naturally disposed to a studious life, has saved the situation. I know that it is possible that such a generous policy may be occasionally abused; but it is a policy to which I trust this University will adhere so long as the present distress continues. Still the dark shadow hangs over the land, May God in His Mercy grant a speedy deliverance from the affliction which has touched so deeply the students of our University. That the present condition of the University shows comparatively so few signs of enfeeblement is a witness to the vitality of higher education in this country which all who affect to minimise its importance may do well to ponder. For us it may also be well to take note for a growing dissatisfaction with some of our University methods. As a University which is in idea purely an examining body it behoves us to be specialists in this function of examination and to be ready to adopt all possible means to make our University tests more real and more rational. This important subject is now under the consideration of the Syndicate in connection with a carefully prepared report which the Registrar has submitted on the conduct of the examinations just concluded. The consideration of the subject will lead, it is hoped, to some improvement both in the external arrangement of our examinations and the manner of deciding their result.

THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

No review of the work of an India university during the year 1902 can omit a reference to the report of the Universities Commission appointed by his Excellency the Viceroy at the commencement of the year. The Convocation Address of last year was mainly a forecast of what such a commission might be expected to accomplish; and looking back upon this forecast, I cannot withhold my expression of satisfaction in the fact that our late Vice-Chancellor was able, with a remarkable insight into the University's needs, to anticipate in his suggestions so many of the reforms advocated by the Universities' Commission. I can recall three periods of attempted reform in the history of our University. I remember how, in 1878, Sir Richard Temple, as Chancellor of the University and as Governor of Bombay, sought to influence the studies of this University in the direction of scientific education, and by his masterful action in a celebrated meeting of the Senate prepared the way for the institution of the degree of Bachelor of Science. This desire to bring the University more into line with modern requirements was characteristic of that man of action, but his efforts achieved little through failure to recognise that a University, by instituting a degree, accomplishes nothing, unless it can simultaneously provide adequate means of instruction in the faculty to which the degree belongs. A resolution of the Senate can do the one, only a large expenditure of public and private funds can accomplish the other. Thus in this University the B. Sc. degree has languished on during more than twenty years. Some impulse, no doubt, has been given to science teaching in our University; but the B. A. degree attracts the multitude, not because its privileges are greater but because its courses are more adequately taught. The advent of another Chancellor specially fitted by his experience of academical systems to guide the University over which he presided, marks another epoch. Sir Raymond West's draft bill, which dealt chiefly with the constitution of the University, belongs to the same period. It proved abortive because it was in advance of the opinion of the hour on the subject of the administration of the University, or perhaps rather because its projected changes of administration were not accompanied by any proposals for the enlargement of the functions of the Indian University. Lord Reay addressed himself to a different task. He sought to raise our ideals regarding the scope and character of a University. He succeeded in making us feel the full weight of our academical shortcomings; but as an administrator familiar with university problems he did not commit the University to programmes of examination in advance of the available teaching power. On the contrary, he sought to strengthen the teaching power of the constituent colleges and, at the same time, to call into existence other forms of education suited to the varied wants of the country. Apart from what he actually achieved in both these directions, Lord Reay achieved even more by awakening that discontent with prevailing methods and standards which must always precede any effective and lasting reform. In this respect education in this

PRESIDENCY OWES MORE TO LORD REAY

than mere observation of its external progress can disclose. The third movement is that in the midst of which we now stand, initiated by a Viceroy filled with an academic enthusiasm which has not grown cold in the atmosphere of political and administrative labour, it has addressed itself to the fundamental questions of the hour, and at a practical solution of the most urgent of our University problems. Viceroy who for many days in succession, presided from morning to evening over an Educational Conference is a phenomenon unique in Indian history, and we may feel assured that the appointment of a Commission meant that the time was found to be ripe for important developments. The report of that Commission is now before you, and while I should have preferred that it had fallen to some one unconnected with the Commission to expound the spirit and aims of its recommendations, I do not feel bound to any silence by my connection with the Commission, nor do I shrink from the task of exhibiting their real scope and purpose, notwithstanding the keen controversy that has gathered around the discussion of them. My aim is not to re-awaken controversy, but rather to allay it by attempting to remove the cloud of misconceptions that has obscured the discussion. First and foremost of these is the impression prevalent in some quarters that the Commission was appointed merely as a diplomatic expedient for carrying into effect as if by a constitutional procedure an arbitrary foregone conclusion. This impression, I need scarcely say, is not a compliment either to the Government that appointed the Commission or to those who served on it. I am happily in a position to repel any such suggestion. From the beginning to the end of the sittings of the Commission those members of the Commission who took taken no part in the deliberations of the Conference at Simla were ignorant of the resolutions adopted in that Conference. The Government of India observed a studious reticence in regard to them, and with the exception of certain proposals regarding a School Final Examination which had been remitted to every Director of Public Instruction in India and were matters of common knowledge, I have remained in ignorance till this day of these mysterious decrees. The resolutions to which we put our names were arrived at as the result of a careful, independent discussion of evidence accumulated throughout India. I trust it is not necessary to add that the Commission could not have been constituted as it was under any other conditions than those of unfettered independence.

MUTUALLY DESTRUSTIVE CRITICISM.

I have noted two mutually destructive lines in the legitimate criticism that has been applied to the report. On the one hand it has been accused of not going far enough, on the other of going too far in its demands in respect of University examinations and College efficiency. Sir William Ramsay, the distinguished Professor of Chemistry in the University of London, has complimented the Commission on the ideal of University education set forth in its report, but he accuses it of having immediately deserted its own ideal in the practical measures which it recommends. He chides the Commission with having lowered its ideal to the level obtaining in such back-ward countries as England and Scotland, and for its ignorance of what is being done in the advancing Universities of Germany and America. It was, however, possible for the Commission to know much of these things and yet not to feel that it was called upon to transform the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras into imitations of those of Berlin, Gottingen or Leipzig or of the John Hopkin's University of Baltimore. It would have been as easy as it would have been futile to recommend any such Utopian proposals. The Commission had to deal with a practical problem—the development not the complete reconstruction of the Indian University—and the judgment of every man who is authorised to speak on Indian University education will support the Commission in this interpretation of its duty. I am not one of those who think that Indian University education has all along been on the wrong lines. The history of education in this country, when fairly interpreted, will show that it has in the main followed those lines that were both right and wise, and that no other system could at the time and in the circumstances have been fitly introduced. The system inaugurated in the beginning has achieved results in the education of India of which it need not feel ashamed. I can see not blundering but wise foresight in the policy initiated so long ago, and I do not wish to see it reversed; but I would deprecate with equal earnestness the unwisdom of refusing to adapt it to the changed conditions which its own past success has helped to produce. This is the error committed by those who demand a maintenance of the status quo and who meet every suggested reform with a stereotyped refusal. The key to the understanding of the whole programme laid down by the Commission is found in the sentence which begins the section on Teaching, para 81 :—" In a rightly governed University examination is subordinate to teaching; in India teaching has been made subsidiary to examination. (Applause.) While it is no doubt true that the condition of no University can be exactly represented by any general statement, I am convinced that this description depicts in its broad outlines a state of things with which we are painfully familiar. Thirteen years ago in addressing you from this chair I gave expression to view which are in substance summed up in the passage I have quoted. The Commission has sought to shift the centre of gravity of the whole system from the examination to the teaching, hence the prominence which it has given to the question of the efficiency of Colleges and to the framing of suitable courses of instruction. Everything that follows in the recommendations is the logical outcome of the position thus assumed. The maintenance of efficiency in Colleges implies that the conditions under which affiliation is granted shall be revised and demands an adequate machinery for the carrying out of the rules defining these conditions. New functions are virtually assigned to the Syndicate and Senate, and these in turn necessitate a revision of the constitution of these bodies. It is no part of my intention to enter into a detailed vindication of the proposals for a reduction in the membership of

THE SENATE

of our Indian Universities. It is perhaps too much to expect any Senate to welcome at first sight any proposal based on the assumption that the existing Senates are unwieldy and unfitted to discharge successfully the function of University government. But at the same time I would remind my colleagues in the Senate of this University that, while their reluctance to accept this conclusion is most natural, no argument of a negative kind based on the absence of serious accidents in the working of the existing machinery, entitles us to claim that this machinery is adapted to the functions which must be assigned to the governing bodies of the Universities under an enlarged conception of their duties and responsibilities. I would call attention in this connection to the significant fact that even the esteemed member of the Commission on whose minute of dissent much of the current criticism of the Commission's recommendations is based, was so impressed by the evidence placed before the Commission on this particular point that he, too, gave his judgment in favour of a reduced Senate, dissenting from his colleagues only in regard to the method by which it was proposed to bring about the reduction. I sympathise with the reluctance to accept this proposal of those who imagine that it amounts to a condemnation of their past services to the University; but I would urge them not to mistake the spirit in which it is made nor to forget that in the reconstituted Senate many of us may hope to be included and to enjoy in this new position opportunities of serving the University perhaps greater, certainly not less, than those which we have enjoyed as members of an overgrown body. But however the proposal may be regarded, we may not overlook the fact that it is an essential part of the programme of reform; it cannot be omitted without prejudice to the whole and to every part of the scheme now under the consideration of the Government of India. The same applies with equal force to the proposals regarding the composition of the Syndicate. Teaching, not examining, being the central function of the University, the syndicate to which the executive duties of the University are entrusted must be in the main a body of experts. You will look around the world in vain for any example beyond that of our Indian Universities of an executive University control that is not vested almost exclusively in those who are themselves engaged in the work which is the function of such an executive body to direct. What, for example, would Oxford think of a Hebdomadal Council constituted on the basis with which we are familiar in our Indian Universities? There have been syndicates in India in which seldom more than one-fourth, and often less than that proportion, have had any direct connection with the education of University students—a condition of things which would not be tolerated for a moment in any University in the West.

THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS REFORM,

It is by a constitution which will recognise Colleges as constituent parts of the University that it is noped to bring something like organization and coherence into our Indian Universities so that they shall be no longer mere agglomerations of unrelated elements, but centres of an organised academic life. This is the first step towards any effective remodelling of the Indian University in comparison with which even the reconstitution of the Senate is a matter of secondary importance. Here, too, it was the weight of evidence accumulating as the Commission proceeded from University to University that compelled the conclusion at which the Commission arrived. On these two constitutional changes to which I have referred, the possibility of any scheme of University reform hinges. They are indispensable for the good government of the University; and for real efficiency, which should be the aim of all reform, good government is one of the first requisites. The importance attached to the provision of well-supervised hostels is another feature in the recommendations bearing upon the efficiency and influence of Colleges. Without unduly pressing the residential system to the exclusion of every other, the Commission has dwelt on the benefits to be derived from it and has singled out the object as one to which the efforts of the various Governments ought to be specially directed. I am afraid that in this respect our own University falls behind even the youngest of the Indian Universities, and I would commend this matter to the special consideration of the Government of this Presidency as one which calls for the most liberal measures of encouragement. I take it, gentlemen, that I have your entire concurrence when I say that the University will gladly resign into the hands of Government the examination hitherto known as the University School Final Examination. The University undertook this examination at the urgent request of Government, and it will be prepared to relinquish it when Government may be pleased to request this transference. We recognise the advantages which an examination conducted locally must possess over a huge central Examination conducted by the University and welcome the prospect of the reduction in the number of public examinations that will thus be effected. The change proposed will bring our methods more into line with those that are followed in Germany, in Scotland and in other countries in which secondary education has been placed on a sound basis. It is more difficult to predict the form in which the Matriculation Examination will stand to the reconstituted and now Final Examination. Whether this examination will ultimately be so conducted that the University will be able to accept it in part or in whole as a substitute for Matriculation as is done in the case of the Abiturienten-Examen of the German Gymnasium and the Leaving Certificate in Scotland, is a question for the future. For some time to come, and probably always, there must be a Matriculation Examination; but this examination will admit of considerable simplification, in the case of the majority of candidates, when the School Final Examination of the Educational Department has once been firmly established. I see no reason why the University might not devise some method of co-operation with the Department of Education by which a recognition of certain higher certificates in the School Final Examination in lieu of the passing of similar examinations in the University might not ultimately be secured. Anything that will tend to the lessening of the pressure of great public examinations on the young life of this country will be a gain to education and a blessing to the youth of the land.

SECOND GRADE COLLEGES.

It is much to be regretted that in the criticism which has been directed against the report of the Commission, the point of view which I have sought to expound has been so seldom grasped, and questions of a quite secondary importance have been allowed to occupy the horizon. The question of the so-called Second Grade Colleges, which has assumed such a disproportionate place in the discussions to which I allude, is one of these. This is a question which scarcely touches a University like ours, which has only one Second Grade College affiliated to it, and which for a number of years, and long before any Commission was heard of, has steadily discouraged the recognition of any College which does not teach up to the standard of a University degree. There can be no doubt that a Second Grade College is, in many cases, simply a High School enlarged, and in some cases a High School injured, and that such Institutions cannot generally hope to satisfy the tests as to equipment and efficiency which are held to be necessary. On the other hand, there is something in the plea put forth on behalf of young students that it is expedient that the period of their departure from home should not be unduly lengthened. To considerations of the kind all due weight should be given, even although the danger feared may be greatly mitigated by the residential system in the First Grade Colleges. It seems to me almost inevitable, however, that the Second Grade College, if it rises to the degree of equipment declared to be necessary, will be disposed to claim the higher recognition and pass into the higher grade. However this may be, the question of the continuance or non-continuance of such institutions is one of secondary moment, and no important aim will be missed if a very wide discretion is permitted to the Universities in their attitude towards Second Grade Colleges. Another point around which much discussion has raged is the question of College fees, and in no point has the public misunderstanding been more complete. The opinion has been not obscurely hinted that under this recommendation lies a secret purpose to enhance the cost and limit the extent of University education in India. To any purpose of this nature I can be no party. It is my firm conviction that the cost of University education ought not to be enhanced beyond the limit that has been already reached in the more expensive Colleges. The Indian student pays for University education as much as the student in many richer lands and in proportion to the circumstances of India as much as ought reasonably to be demanded. On this point it seems to me that all anxiety should be laid aside. Not only so, but institutions which aim at providing a gratuitous or a cheap education through charitable endowments or self-sacrificing labours are singled out in the recommendations of the Commission for special consideration. What does all this discussion about fees then mean? It means simply this, that in some parts of India there is an unfair competition in University education of which we know nothing here. There are small towns in which rival Colleges compete with each other by undercelling in University education and it is in order to deal with, or prevent the occurrence of this scandal that the recommendations on

THE SUBJECT OF FEES

have been submitted. There are some people, it appears, who believe that University education can be made lucrative. If Colleges exist which can be made sources of profit, then India has a monopoly of them, and no educated country will envy India its rare possession. It cannot be too strongly insisted on that under no circumstances can University education that is worthy of the name be ever self-supporting, not to speak of profit. Behind such education there must always be the resources of a Government, of a Society, of great benefactors, or of the invisible resources of self-sacrificing toil. And even this last can never in itself suffice; it must be reinforced by gifts and endowments. If this be so any University would be justified without further investigation in pronouncing inadequate the equipment of any College which sought to maintain itself on low fees and numerous students. The spectacle of such a College is, indeed, sad and depressing, and calculated to awaken very serious reflections regarding the ideals which our University system tends to foster. All that a College needs is not simply a group of resolute educated men. These cannot teach without the necessary instruments of teaching, and work done under such conditions, however it may succeed in satisfying the inadequate test furnished by an examination, must be unworthy of the academic stamp of a University. Indian education has suffered from the attempt to educate cheaply. Its Universities are the cheapest in the world, and we need not wonder that in all those departments of study, which imply a continuous heavy expenditure, their equipment should be, with rare exceptions, so far behind that of the rest of the world. The provision with regard to fees, has, as I have explained, no connection with any desire to restrict the field of University education that is worthy of the name. It aims at the reduction and, if possible, the entire elimination of all spurious imitations, and is due to the sincere desire of all the members of the Commission to see the youth of India receive the best that can be given under the name of higher education. Were further proof of the existence of this desire required, have you not such proof in the paragraph of the Report which concludes the section on Finance? "In concluding the section of our Report, which deals with financial questions, it seems necessary to point out that the acceptance of our recommendations must inevitably lead to increased expenditure in many directions. While we hope that in many parts of India they will furnish an opportunity to public-spirited and generous benefactors of education, we trust that Government may not be unwilling to reconsider the scale on which it supports and aids the various Colleges on which, to so large an extent, will depend the accomplishment of the reforms that have been sketched in the Report. We have laid down standards of College efficiency and equipment considerably in advance of those hitherto accepted, and any such change in our College system will impose upon the Universities also corresponding duties in relation to examinations, control of Colleges, and the provision of the means of post-graduate instructions in certain departments. These reforms, if they are to be carried out on the lines indicated in our Report, must mean an increase of both College and University expenditure. Such education can never be self-supporting. Judged by the standard of Universities in other countries, the achievements of Indian Universities have always seemed poor; but when we consider that in countries in which the Universities depend on direct subventions from the state the larger proportion of the total cost has to be supplied by the funds of the State, we feel constrained to say that unless by Government aid or otherwise the financial position of the Universities can be materially strengthened, the prospect of any thorough change for the better must be indefinitely postponed." From this paragraph we learn the motives that have inspired the recommendations of the Commission. Its policy is not one of restriction but of extension, not that of increasing the financial burdens of the student, but rather that of providing better and more abundant opportunities for his receiving a sounder, a higher, a truer education. I doubt whether any pronouncement on the subject of higher education in India has ever been made which has dealt more sympathetically or more liberally with the higher needs of its educated classes.

GROWING NEEDS.

But ere I conclude I have to make a practical application of the paragraph which I have just quoted in the form of an urgent appeal addressed both to "the public-spirited and generous benefactors of education" and to Government. I have alluded more than once to the one-sidedness of our functions as a University concerned directly with examining rather than with teaching. It is true that there is much teaching in the affiliated Colleges and if these Colleges occupied that place in the University system which the Commission would assign to them, we should have the beginnings of a real University life. But there is a limit to the extent to which any system of teaching through Colleges can be carried out. The time comes when every University that rests upon associated Colleges as it came to Oxford and to Cambridge, when the College system proves inadequate to meet the demands of a widening culture. Division of labour and intercollegiate arrangements are found to be insufficient to enable the University to keep pace with the advancing tide; and that which no individual College can accomplish becomes the task of the University. Thus there grew up in Oxford and Cambridge museums and laboratories to meet the exigencies of a time in which University education claimed for itself a wider province than that which mediæval tradition had marked out. And here in India we have begun to feel the pressure of the same advancing tide. Science, in its various departments, is loud in its demand for something more than a nominal recognition in our curricula; it claims a conspicuous place in our teaching. Individual colleges have striven to meet this demand to the full measure of their strength, but the task is quite beyond the resources of the individual College. In these days of rapidly advancing science which is never ceasing demand for increasing equipment in the form of laboratories and apparatus, it is vain to hope that the individual College can cope with the necessities of the time. Those Colleges that have endeavoured to adapt themselves to these requirements are most painfully conscious of the hopelessness of such a task, and they turn to the University in the hope that one great concentrated effort will be made. We must do what Oxford did, what Cambridge did. While we recognise that individual Colleges are adequate to the task of providing University instruction in the humanities, in the literary branches of education, and while we welcome all the variety which this distribution of the work imparts, we must lay upon the University the responsibility of providing the means of instruction in a department which ought not to be left to isolated effort but should be the concern of the University as a whole. This University must possess

A SCIENCE SCHOOL,

it must provide laboratories for the teaching of science that will make its courses a reality and entitle the Indian University to take its place alongside the other Universities of the world. (Applause.) In this University we have a great opportunity. Compared with other Indian universities, even with the youngest of them, we are in a backward condition so far as the provision of science laboratories is concerned. But this very backwardness constitutes our opportunity. No individual college is so committed by expenditure in this department as to make it impossible for us to accept a University department in place of the separate work of the College in the section of University study. The field lies practically open to the University; it only needs courage and enterprise to enter on its possession. I have long pondered this problem and I am prepared to make a definite proposal. I propose that a fund of not less than twenty lakhs of rupees be raised to found this Science School in the University of Bombay. Part of this money must come from the public; Government, I think, may be safely trusted to provide the remainder. Part of this fund would be employed to provide buildings for the science laboratories and to equip them with the necessary appliances; part of it in providing instruction to be given by professors specially appointed for the purpose by the University, aided by lecturers supplied by the various colleges at its request. There are other branches of learning for which similar provision might, in course of time, be made. Meanwhile the beginning which I have indicated is clearly demanded by the exigencies of the hour. If this University is to occupy the place which befits it among the universities of the world, the liberality of our men of wealth so noted for their public-spirited generosity must seek this new channel. I appeal for a contribution of ten lakhs of rupees from the friends of higher education in this Presidency. If ten men could be found, each prepared to devote a lakh of rupees to this high purpose, the problem would be speedily solved. Such benefactors would indeed be entitled to rank as the second founders of the University. Whether the problem is to be solved by the gift or gifts of one or of the few or of many, it must be faced and that without delay. When I think of the enormous benefaction which Universities in America, in Scotland and in England have received, of the ancient wealth of the most ancient universities, and of the lavish contributions of those European governments that make universities their special care, I confess to a feeling of generous envy on behalf of the Indian University. But I confess also to a sense of hopefulness when I urge this appeal which, I

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The most crying need of the moment is a political leader who has made a study of Imperial defence. We shall never get an effective Army until a commanding personality in a British Cabinet takes up the question of military reform.

A delegation from the Honourable Artillery Company of London is to leave London, Sept. 22, on a visit to the regiment's American counterpart in Boston, Massachusetts.

Because the taxation cart was put before the representation horse, the American Colonies seceded from Great Britain, and because the naval contribution cart is put before the representation horse, the Dominion and Australia are regarded by the Mother country very much as she regarded the Plantations up to the imposition of the stamp duty. Before the schism with America the ground had been prepared by Englishmen who charged the Colonists with meanness, shabbiness, and lack of loyalty, and these Englishmen did not all pass away with George III. Such an attitude should be guarded against if we are not to repeat the blunder of the eighteenth century in the twentieth. The Colonies rest their arguments on the fundamental principles of the British Constitution and their own Imperial growth. On what principles does the demand for naval contributions without representation rest? On none except those whose faultiness is marked in history by the secession of the American Colonies.

The selection of Major-General Baden-Powell to be Inspector-General of Cavalry has of course been generally approved of, as the nomination of that gallant officer for any position whatever under the War Office—or under the sun for the matter of that—was certain to be . . . He will no doubt discharge his duties with intelligence and good temper. It is a question, however, whether an Inspector-General less genial but better acquainted with the technicalities of the cavalry system would not have been a more suitable appointment. . . Moreover, Major-General Baden-Powell would no doubt be selected for a command should war recur, and it seems a pity that he should be relegated to a desk—for the Inspector-Generalship of Cavalry is an office billet. . . Major-General Baden-Powell's appointment is a gift to the gallery; that of Lord Grenfell [to the command of the Fourth Army Corps] is an offering to the stalls. . . Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke's appointment to the Governorship of Malta is excellent. . . The appointment of Colonel Scobell to command the cavalry brigade at Aldershot . . . and that of Colonel Remington to command the cavalry brigade at the Curragh . . . are both selections open to no objection in themselves, but there are other officers whose claims, if they had been weighed with theirs, could scarcely have been set aside, and there must be certain heart-burnings in consequence. The same thing cannot however be said of the selection of Colonel L. W. Parsons to be Inspector-General of Artillery in India. He is unquestionably the officer for the place.

The many friends of the late Director of Naval Construction will be delighted to see that he has sufficiently recovered the strength which his arduous duties at the Admiralty drew upon so severely, and that the first use he has made of it, publicly, is, as might have been expected, in the country's service. Although the articles he is writing in the "Times" have been described as his "apologia—though not in any sense an apology—for the achievements of his official career," there are much more than this. All students of naval matters must have noticed of late that in several quarters there have been determined attempts made to belittle our ships and to prove them inferior to those of Continental rivals. As Sir William White says, "No exception can be taken to well informed and intelligent criticism, and reasonable suggestions for possible improvements should be welcomed. "But," on the other hand, "it is essential that criticism or suggestion to be useful should be based on a full knowledge and careful analysis of facts, combined with a comprehensive view of all the requirements in each type of warship." Sir William White then, in the words of the "Times," is using his "Vigorous and incisive pen" in demolishing the criticism of "the irrepressible and incorrigible 'naval expert,'" whose "heedless chatter" and "irresponsible self-complacency" disturb the public mind and affect the public interest. We hope when the series of articles is completed to have another opportunity of dealing with them as a whole; at present it is enough to say that his powers of dialectic show no diminution, and if as seems likely his critics thought that they were to be permitted a walk over they have already found themselves painfully mistaken.

The new instructions concerning the physical training of the French Army are received enthusiastically by the "France Militaire," which describes them as marking the triumph of a movement which strongly manifested itself in France in favour of physical exercises of more efficient character. The new regulations are a "chef-d'œuvre," and the "France Militaire" is persuaded that the manual is more perfect than that of any other army. It will popularise the methods of physical training which have been practised for two years at the Joinville normal gymnastic school, where the system is a compromise between old French gymnastics and the Swedish system. The regulations also encourage a certain sporting character in the work, and prescribe games and various sports, marching, races, putting the weight, and other exercises. Each company is to become something of an athletic club, with its champions in various branches of athletics and games, whereby emulation will be fostered and initiative developed. The time to be given up daily to the exercises is from fifty to sixty minutes, and they will be regarded as an integral part of military training. In short, the new manual contains an efficient course of physical training and embodies also succinct notions on physiology. Amid many changes "la boxe" is retained. Officers are encouraged to take part in the training and competitions. Observations to throw light on the result are to be very carefully made.

It has been announced that the French Minister of War, General Andre, is bringing forward a "projet de loi" which will enable the military authorities to reinstate cashiered officers in the army. Its purpose is general and not particular, but the "Temps" states that Colonel Picquart will be able to take advantage of it if it should receive Parliamentary sanction. It will also apply to those officers who were removed from the army because of their action in refusing to lead their men to eject the sisters in Brittany. The power now intended to be given to the authorities in regard to officers has long existed in the case of men.

There are signs that an agreement is being arrived at between General Andre and the French Senate Committee in relation to the introduction of a two years' service. The Senate voted a complete suppression of all exemptions, although many patriotic Frenchmen still insist that legal, ecclesiastic, and other students should be exempt. The Minister of War dissents entirely from that view, and declares that, unless his ideas are adopted, the Government will not support the measure. General Andre has, however, made some modification. There will be no second adjournment in the case of a recruit twice found unfit. The man will either be discharged or be drafted into one of the auxiliary services. Recruits will not, as a rule, be allowed to postpone the time of their service on account of studies or professions, but that favour will be allowed to 4 per cent. of the total recruit contingent. Another change introduced into the proposals makes it obligatory for students previous to their entry into the technical and military colleges of the state to have served for one year in the army, and while they are at college they will perform from 120 to 160 days of service with the colours. There are changes also in regard to the terms of voluntary enlistment and re-enlistment, and the arrangements for the transition period. These concessions and alterations appear to give general satisfaction, and there can be little doubt that the reduced service will shortly be adopted.

The new Belgian military law is not giving the satisfactory results that were expected. There was a popular agitation, and a committee, half military and half civil, brought forward the proposals upon which the law was based, the main feature being a system of voluntary enlistment by which the required effective was to be reached and the contingent of conscripts be reduced. Special advantages were offered to volunteers, but they have not come forward in anything like sufficient numbers, and many of the candidates have been disqualified on physical grounds. The truth is that the advantages offered are not enough to tempt the men, and the analogy which was set up with the British Volunteer system was altogether fallacious, because the allowances of the Belgian volunteer are very much less.

THE Koko-Maricopas Company, Limited, has declared a dividend for the year at the rate of 300 per cent. per annum upon the capital of the company.

A FIGHT ON THE PERSIA.

PANTRYMAN AND STEWARD.

Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, W. Haywood, a Steward on board the s. s. Persia, was charged with assaulting M. P. Coutinho, pantryman on the same ship. Mr. D'Quadros, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainant who said that on the morning of the 5th instant at about half past ten o'clock the accused went to the pantry and asked for his breakfast from the complainant, though he was supposed to have his breakfast at eight o'clock. The complainant asked him to wait, there being not enough for him, as others had yet to be served. He would not wait, and opening the hot-press pulled a plate out. On the complainant interfering he smashed the plate and struck him on the face, causing a wound near the left eye.

In his defence the accused stated that on the 5th instant he had occasion to go over to the s.s. Britannia at Aden. Thence he came back at 10 a.m., and as he had been without food since the previous evening he went to the complainant and inquired for breakfast. The complainant said he would have none as there were more officers to be served. He thereupon complained to the head-waiter, who asked complainant to give him breakfast and went away. After that he waited for about fifteen minutes for the breakfast, but the complainant still put him off. He told the complainant that he was entitled to breakfast as well as others, and if he (complainant) would not give it he would help himself. Then he stooped to the hot-press and took a plate, and whilst reaching for a chop the complainant seized him by the throat and neck. He swung his arm round to free himself, and in doing so the back of his hand struck the complainant on the forehead.

Evidence on behalf of the parties having been recorded, the Magistrate said there was no doubt that the accused had struck complainant a violent blow on the eye. Whatever the pantryman might have done to preserve the breakfast for which the complainant and the accused were struggling, he did not use such violence to the accused as to justify such a blow as he struck. Moreover, the accused was not justified in entering the pantry and helping himself in the manner he did. The accused was fined Rs 15.

The accused stated that he had no money to pay the fine. The greater portion of his wages went to his family, and since the present occurrence he had been deprived of his livelihood. He depended upon passengers for his income and had lost about £10 which he would otherwise have earned by the time he returned to London.

The Magistrate ordered a distress warrant to issue.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 18th February.

The Squadron will parade at the Church Gate Sand this (Wednesday) morning, at 7 a.m.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th February.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L gun drill at both Headquarters, to-morrow evening, at 5-45 p.m.
2. The following Government Resolution is published for information:—

General Department. Bombay Castle
No. 766. 11th February 1903.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—John James Marsland, Gentlemen, to be 2nd Lieutenant with effect from the 3rd February 1903 vice Payne resigned.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th February.

1. "A", "B" and "C" Companies will parade on Thursday next, the 19th instant, at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

2. "E" Company will parade on Sunday the 22nd instant. Time and place to be notified hereafter.
3. The Range will be closed from Monday the 23rd instant until further orders.
4. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E (Cyclist) Company:—No. 5313 Cyclist F W E Laythorpe.
5. "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Friday next the 20th instant, at 5-30 p.m. sharp.

Dress—Drill order, Khaki with Rifles and Side Arms.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 28th February to 7th March 1903, both days inclusive.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial) Church Colaba.

Wednesday, 18th February.

5 p.m.—Special Service, with address on confirmation. All candidates from this Parish are particularly invited to attend.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise in Sind and at Lahore, a brisk fall at Jubulpore, and slight irregular changes elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is 6° in excess of normal at Trichinopoly, and the minimum 6° to 9° at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, Masulipatam, Jeypore, Jacobabad, Agra and Sirsa. The maximum varied from 73° at Delhi to 95° at Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and the minimum from 47° at Jubulpore to 79° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Neemuch, Malegaon, Bombay and Secunderabad. Humidity has considerably increased at Secunderabad, Neemuch, Deesa and Ajmer.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Ajmer, Deesa, Neemuch and Madras.

Weather is generally fine with passing clouds.

Yesterday's Simla report says:—"Depression from Persia entering Sind this morning, and has given very light showers Baluchistan; rain of any importance North-west India unless secondary depression forms in Punjab."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	4	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	29	25	44
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	51	48	67
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	20	48	26
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura; Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	39	34	57
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	9	6	10
G Mahim and Worlee	9	8	14
Water Division	1	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	18	29
Total	164	161	255
Total plague deaths to date	243,507	105,422	
Same date last year	85	102	237

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1614 as against 1434 during the previous week. Of the total number 883 died of plague, which showed an increase of 239 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1516 which included 663 deaths from plague.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURERS*—

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The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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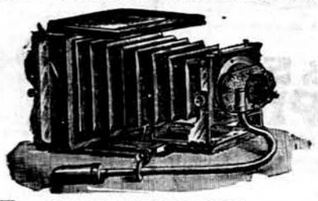

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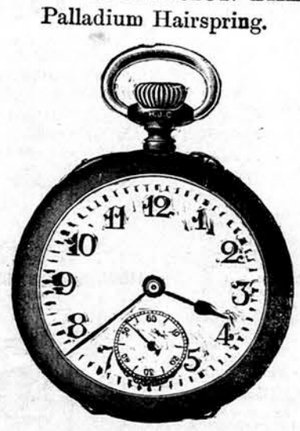

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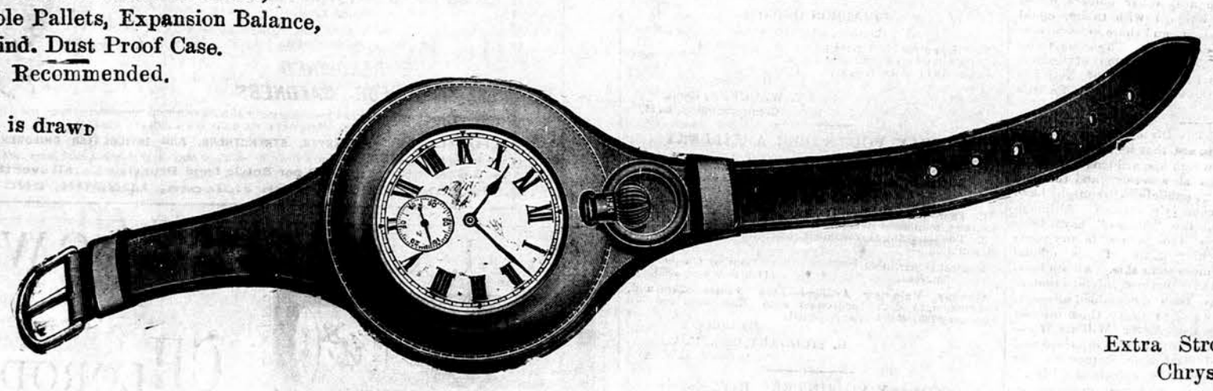

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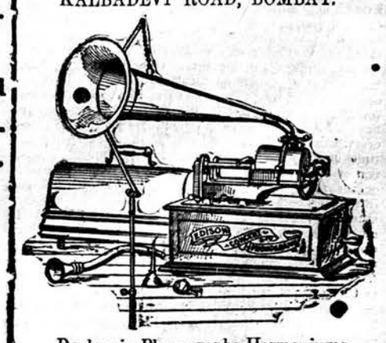

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